

No 6356-1

1835



Hon Lemuel Shattuck

CITY DOCUMENTS;
CONSISTING OF
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS,
MADE TO THE
CITY COUNCIL,
BY COMMITTEES, BOARDS, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
OF THE
CITY GOVERNMENT;
WITH AN
INDEX.



BOSTON:

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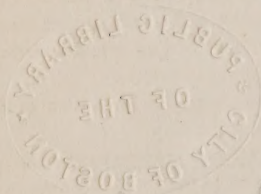
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CITY OF BOSTON.

City Council — No. 1.....1835.



City Council, June 11, 1835.

The Joint Committee who were instructed "to take into consideration the whole subject relating to the Fire Department, and the difference now existing between the two boards, and to report by Ordinance or otherwise," having attended to the duty, ask leave to report the following draft of an Ordinance.

By order of the Committee.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Ordinance for preventing and extinguishing fires,
and establishing a Fire Department.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, That the Fire Department shall consist of a Chief Engineer, and as many other Engineers, not less than twelve and not exceeding twenty in number, one of whom shall reside in each ward at the time of his election, and of as many Firemen, Enginemen, Hosemen, and Hook and Ladder men, to be divided into companies, as the number of Engines, and the number and quantity of other Fire Apparatus, belonging to the City shall from time to time require or make expedient; and the said Engineers shall be annually chosen according to law, for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their place: Provided, that vacancies may be filled at any time, and the said chief and other engineers shall on his or their appointment, receive a written or printed certificate or warrant in the words following, viz :—*“ this certifies that A. B. is appointed an Engineer (or Chief Engineer) of the Fire Department of the City of Boston, and is entitled to all the immunities belonging to said office.

Given under my hand this day of , A. D. 18 .

Mayor.

City Clerk.”

and the respective rank of the Engineers shall be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained, That the En-*

gineers so chosen shall meet and organize themselves into a Board of Engineers, *a majority of whom shall form a quorum*, and of which in the absence of the Chief Engineer, the senior Engineer present shall be the presiding officer; and they may appoint such Secretary or other officers, and may make such rules and regulations for their own government, as they may see fit. They shall at all times have the superintendence and control of all the Engine and other houses used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and of all furniture and apparatus thereto belonging: and of the Engines and all other Fire Apparatus belonging to the City, and over the officers and members of the several companies attached to the Fire Department, and over all other persons present at fires; and may make such rules and regulations for the better government, discipline, and good order of the Department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time think expedient, the same not being repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, and being subject to the approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of said Engineers, whenever a fire shall break out in the City, to repair forthwith to, or near the place where the fire may be; to take proper measures that the several engines, and other apparatus, be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the Fire Department, as others, in extinguishing the fire, removing furni-

ture, goods, or other merchandize, from any building on fire or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same ; and also in pulling down or demolishing any house or building, if occasion require, and further to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to, working at, or returning from fires ; and at all other times when companies attached to the Department are on duty : Provided, however, that when any fire occurs in either of the adjoining towns, it shall be the duty of only such, and so many of said Engineers to repair to such town, as shall have been previously designated for said purpose by said Board of Engineers.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That the Chief Engineer shall have the sole command, *at fires, over all the other Engineers, all members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires,* and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the Fire Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, and it shall be the duty of said Chief Engineer, to examine into the condition of the Engines, Buckets, and all other Fire Apparatus, and of the Engine and other houses belonging to the City, and used for the purposes of the Fire Department ; and of the companies attached to the said Department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the Mayor and Aldermen, or by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Fire Department, and annually to report the same to the Mayor and Alder-

men, and oftener if thereunto requested ; also to cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the Fire Department, to be published annually, in such manner as the Mayor and Aldermen shall direct. And whenever the Engines, or other Fire Apparatus, Engine or other houses used by the Fire Department require alterations, additions, or repairs, the Chief Engineer, under the direction, of the Board of Aldermen, or of the Committee on the Fire Department, shall cause the same to be made. And it shall be moreover the duty of the Chief Engineer to receive and transmit to the Board of Aldermen all returns of officers, members, and Fire Apparatus, made by the respective companies as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department : To keep fair and exact Rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member ; to report in writing to the City Clerk, who shall keep a record of the same, once in each year, or oftener if directed so to do by the Mayor and Aldermen, all accidents by fire which may happen within the City, with the causes thereof as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, together with the names of the owners or occupants.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That in case of the absence of the Chief Engineer, the Engineer next in rank who may be present, shall execute his office with full powers.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That as many

Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Fire Companies, shall from time to time be formed by the Mayor and Aldermen as they shall deem expedient, and each of said companies shall consist of as many men as said Mayor and Aldermen may appoint, not exceeding to each Engine Company seventy-five, to each Hose and Hook and Ladder Company fifty, and to each Bucket, Fire or other Company, twenty-five, unless otherwise ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 7. *Be it further ordained, That no person under twenty-one years of age shall be admitted a member of the Fire Department.*

SECT. 8. *Be it further ordained, That every member of the Fire Department shall upon his appointment by the Mayor and Aldermen receive a certificate or warrant which he shall be holden to produce within thirty days after he shall have become a member of said department; and annually, in the month of May thereafter, to the commanding officer of the militia company within whose bounds he may reside.*

SEC. 9. *Be it further ordained, That each of the companies formed, and appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, shall choose a foreman, two assistant foremen and a clerk, at such times as they may deem expedient, to be approved and warranted by the Mayor and Aldermen, who, after being so approved and warranted, shall serve until others are chosen, unless sooner discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen. They may also make such rules and regulations respecting the internal government of their re-*

spective companies as they may deem expedient — subject to the approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen ; and a copy of said regulations shall be deposited with the Mayor and Aldermen, and another with the Board of Engineers.

SEC. 10. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the foremen to see that the several engines and apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same, are kept neat, clean, and in order for immediate use ; it shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the City Ordinances, the Rules and Regulations of the Department, and the orders of the Engineers. They shall also keep, or cause to be kept by the clerks of their respective companies, fair and exact Rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge, and age of each member, and accounts of all City property entrusted to the care of the several members, and fair records of the proceedings of the company, in a book provided for that purpose by the City, which Rolls or Record Books are always to be subject to the order of the Board of Engineers, and the Mayor and Aldermen. They are also to make, or cause to be made to the Chief Engineer, true and accurate returns of all the members, with their ages, and the apparatus entrusted to their care, whenever called upon so to do ; and also special returns of all persons admitted by the company, with their ages, and of all officers chosen by the company, and of all members discharg-

ed therefrom, within ten days after such admission, election, or discharge, to be by said Chief Engineer transmitted to the Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 11. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder and Fire Companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the City, to repair forthwith to their respective Engines, Hose, Hook and Ladder and Bucket Carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey them in as orderly a manner as may be to or near the place where the fire may be, and in conformity with the directions of the Chief, or other Engineer, to exert themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said Engines, Hose, Hooks, and Ladders, and other apparatus, and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do, by any Engineer; and upon permission of the Chief or other Engineer, shall, in an orderly and quiet manner, return said Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder and Bucket Carriages, and other apparatus, to their respective places of deposit. *Provided*, That in the absence of all the Engineers, such directions and such permission may be given by their respective foremen.

SEC. 12. *Be it further ordained*, That on the return of said engines and other apparatus, they shall, by the said Companies, respectively, be well washed, cleansed, oiled, and securely housed; and once in every month, and oftener if necessary, said Companies shall meet for the purpose of examining the state of their respective engines and other apparatus, and seeing that the same are in good order and

fit for service; and once in each of the months of May, July, and September, shall draw out their respective engines and other apparatus, to wash and cleanse them, and to exercise the members; and the same carefully return.

SEC. 13. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the special duty of firemen to exert themselves to supply water for the engines, to protect the engine-men and other members of the Department from being interrupted in the discharge of their duty by the bystanders, to keep all idle and suspected persons at a proper distance from the fire, and from the vicinity, to save and protect furniture, merchandize, and other property, to form lines across the streets, lanes, and avenues, leading to the place where the fire is, and at reasonable and proper distances therefrom, for the purpose of preserving order, preventing plunder, excluding all improper persons, enforcing the regulations of the Department, and to perform any other duty which they may be called upon to do by any Engineer.

SEC. 14. *Be it further ordained,* That the Engineers and members of the several companies regularly admitted and appointed, shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time direct to be furnished at the expense of the city; and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same except under such restrictions and regulations as the Mayor and Aldermen may direct.

SEC. 15. *Be it further ordained,* That if any member of either of the several companies, shall

wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, disobedience to their officers, or to any Engineer, he shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not less than *one* nor more than five dollars.

SECT. 16. *Be it further ordained*, That all persons present not members of either of said companies, are hereby enjoined to obey the directions of any Engineer, given at any fire, and to render their services, if required by any Engineer, under a penalty of not less than two nor more than twenty dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers, to report to the Mayor and Aldermen, the name of every person liable to the penalties provided by this section, and also the name of members of either of the several companies, neglecting or refusing to comply with the duties by this ordinance enjoined.

SECT. 17. *Be it further ordained*, That the City Council may by a concurrent vote, at any time, remove from office the Chief Engineer or any of the other Engineers and that the Mayor and Aldermen may at any time discharge any or all of the members of either of said companies.

SECT. 18. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the City Marshal and Constables of the City, to repair with their Staves or such other Badges of office as the Mayor and Aldermen shall direct on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power, under the direction of the City Marshal or Head Constable, for the preservation of the

public peace, the prevention of theft, and dilapidation of property, and the removal of all suspected persons, for which service the Constables shall receive such compensation as shall be in each case ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 19. *Be it further ordained*, That immediately on the alarm of fire, it shall be the duty of the respective Watchmen to give notice thereof, within their respective districts, by crying "Fire," and mentioning the street or direction where it may be, and if any Watchman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay one dollar, and if it shall happen that a chimney only shall be on fire either by night or day, the bell shall not be rung, but only when a building is proclaimed to be on fire.

SECT. 20. *Be it further ordained*, That if any chimney, stove-pipe, or flue within the City, shall take or be set on fire, the occupant of the house to which such chimney, stove-pipe or flue appertains ; or the person or persons so setting the same on fire, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars : *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to set fire to, and burn his chimney, stove-pipe, or flue, between sunrising and noon ; if the buildings contiguous are wet with rain or covered with snow ; and it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers to report to the Mayor and Aldermen the name of every person liable to the penalty provided by this section, in their first returns thereafter.

SECT. 21. *Be it further ordained*, That whenever it shall be determined at any fire by any three or more of the Engineers, or a majority of any greater

number of the Engineers present, to be necessary, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building the same may be done by their joint order.

SEC. 22. *Be it further ordained,* That the power of making and establishing rules and regulations for the transportation and keeping of Gunpowder within the City of Boston, and of granting Licenses for the keeping and sale thereof in the City, according to the provisions of an act, entitled ‘an act for further regulating the storage, safe keeping, and transportation of Gunpowder in the town of Boston,’ and of any other Act or Acts on the same subject shall be exercised and performed by the Chief and other Engineers, and the power and duty of seizing any Gunpowder kept or being within the said City or the harbor thereof contrary to the provisions of the said Act or Acts, shall be exercised and performed by the said Engineers or any of them, and in case of any seizure being made by any Engineer, other than the Chief, he shall forthwith report to the Chief Engineer, who shall cause said Gunpowder to be libelled and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the said first mentioned statute, and all the other powers and duties granted or enjoined in and by the said Act or Statutes, shall be performed by the said Chief or one of the other Engineers.

SEC. 23. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers, to inquire for, and examine into all shops and other places, where shavings or other such combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and from time to time, and at all times, to be vigilant in taking care

of the removal of the same, whenever in the opinion of any two of them, the same may be dangerous to the security of the City from fires, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places to remove the same, or to pay the expense of such removal under the direction of such Engineers.

SEC. 24. *Be it further ordained*, That all moneys received for fines, forfeitures, and penalties, arising under this ordinance and the laws of this Commonwealth, regulating the storage and transportation of Gunpowder, the erection of buildings within the City of Boston, and the prevention and extinguishment of fire, shall be paid into the Treasury of the City, to be applied in such way as is provided by the Acts of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 25. *Be it further ordained*, That every member of the Fire Department of the City of Boston, who shall have served according to law, for seven successive years, shall be entitled to receive a certificate thereof, signed by the Mayor of said city, and all persons who shall receive said certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to wear the badge of the Department, and do duty therein, under such organization and management as the Mayor and Aldermen may determine.

SECT. 26. *Be it further ordained*, That annually in the month of January, there shall be paid from the City Treasury,* on warrant of the Mayor and Aldermen, to the foreman of the respective companies as follows :

* The words "in lieu of all premiums or other compensation" are here omitted.

To each company, entitled by the order of the Mayor and Aldermen as aforesaid, to seventy-five members, seventy-five dollars : to each company so entitled as aforesaid to fifty members, fifty dollars ; to each company so entitled to twenty-five members, twenty-five dollars.

SECT. 27. *Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer, before the first day of May, annually, to transmit to the City Assessors a list of all the members of the Fire Department, who, through the year preceding, have performed all the duties required of them by law, in conformity to the provisions of an "Act concerning the appointment of Enginemen, passed March 1, 1834, but excluding from said list the the names of those whose non-attendance at fires during the year preceding the return, has not been caused by sickness, or leave of absence. And a similar list shall be prepared by the Chief Engineer, and submitted to the City Council. And the members whose names shall be borne on such list, so reported, for the year ending the first day of May, shall be entitled to receive from the City Treasurer a sum equal to the poll tax to the State, County and Town which may be assessed on said first day of May, and may be paid by or on account of such members.*

SECT. 28. *Be it further ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be annually paid from the City Treasury, on warrant of the Mayor and Aldermen, to each Engine Company, and to each Hose Company of the Department, as a compensation*

to their respective stewards, for cleaning, oiling, and otherwise keeping in proper order, the Hose, Engines, and other apparatus in charge of said companies respectively.

SECT. 29. *Be it further ordained,* That whenever the members of the several companies shall assemble at the several houses entrusted to their care, either on duty or company business, order and regularity shall be preserved, and that it shall be the duty of the officers and members of said companies, to refrain from assembling unnecessarily at said houses, particularly on Sundays; and that at all times the utmost care and economy shall be exercised in the use of fuel, lights, and other property furnished by the City.

SECT. 30. *Be it further ordained,* That any member of the City Council may enter within the lines at any fire by wearing a suitable badge for that purpose, to be provided by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 31. *Be it further ordained,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, all former Ordinances relating to the appointment of Engineers, and other members of the Fire Department, and to the establishing of a Fire Department, and for preventing and extinguishing fires, excepting such parts thereof as may be necessary to recover all fines and penalties incurred under the Ordinances aforesaid, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

Common Council, No. 1....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



The Standing Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Samuel Chessman and sixty three others, against the election of the sitting members from Ward number three, having held several meetings at which all the parties interested were notified to attend, ask leave to

REPORT:

That although the remonstrance is against the election of the members returned from that Ward, who were chosen on the *eleventh* day of December last, yet the whole of the testimony, and consequently the investigation of the Committee was directed to the election held on the eighth day of that month, at which time the remonstrants aver their

belief that Messrs. James Clark, Samuel W. Hall, David Tillson, and John Snelling were duly elected. But the ward officers avow that there was no choice of Common Council Men effected, and their return to the Mayor and Aldermen, as well as the record of the Clerk, both of which were made under their oath of office, correspond with that declaration.

All the parties were in attendance before the Committee, and in the course of a very thorough investigation, of all the circumstances attending the election, it appeared that the inhabitants of the Ward were notified in the usual mode, and that on the eighth day of December last, the meeting was opened by the Warden, and the electors were called on to bring in their votes for Mayor, Common Council Men, and other officers, agreeably to the warrant. The meeting is represented as having been rather tumultuous, and some illegal votes are said to have been deposited. The poll was closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From that time, as asserted by the Inspectors, there was a great press of citizens near the place where they were counting the votes, and great confusion prevailed, until nearly 6 o'clock, when so much anxiety was evinced on the part of the electors, to learn the result of the election, so far as related to the Council Men, that the Warden stated his willingness to inform them as far as he was able, but that it must not be considered official, and made the following statement, which he considered "imperfect," viz.

That the whole number of votes for Common Council Men was	-	-	-	379
Necessary to a choice,	.	-	-	190

That James Clark had	-	196
Samuel W. Hall,	-	195
David Tillson,	-	194
Norman Seaver,	-	193
S. G. Shipley,	-	186
Geo. W. Smith,	-	191
John Snelling,	-	194
John A. Mahon,	-	130

The meeting was then adjourned to the next day at 1 o'clock; after which, the Warden, Inspectors, and Clerk, repaired to the Fulton House, to complete their labors, taking with them a number of papers on which the minutes had been made at the Ward Room, the votes being left behind, and a portion of them destroyed;—there, the final result of the election was made out, as recorded on the Ward Book, and declared by the Warden at the adjourned meeting on the ninth, viz.

That the whole number of votes for Mayor		
was	- - - - -	379
For Aldermen,	- - - - -	379
“ Warden,	- - - - -	386
“ Inspectors,	- - - - -	388
“ Clerk,	- - - - -	384
“ School Committee,	- - - - -	351

That the whole number of votes for		
Common Council Men was	- -	401
Necessary to a choice,	- -	202
That James Clark had	- -	196
Samuel W. Hall,	- -	195
David Tillson,	- -	194
John Snelling,	- -	194
Norman Seaver,	- -	193

That George W. Smith had	-	191
S. G. Shipley,	- - -	186
J. A. Mahan,	- - -	166
Israel Ames,	- - -	7

Loring Grover, W. T. Spear, D. Tillson, and T. Gould, one each.

The Council will perceive that this statement varies essentially from that made at the Ward Room, on the day previous. For then, only one hundred and ninety were necessary to a choice, consequently, six persons would have been elected. But in the latter case, two hundred and one being required, there was no choice.

The Committee were anxious to ascertain, by what process, the Ward Officers arrived at this result. It appeared that no *one* of those gentlemen counted *all* the ballots, or examined *all* the figures, but each counted a *part*, and relied on the figures which were made on various pieces of paper, by the Clerk and others; and in order to ascertain the whole number of ballots, they took the highest number of votes given for one candidate on each opposing ticket, thus —

For James Clark,	- -	196
J. Snelling,	- -	194
and then adding the scattering votes,		11
		401

which they say had not been added in their proper column, at the Ward Room.

This proceeding, the Committee consider quite irregular, and by no means calculated to render the whole number of votes certain.

The Ward meeting was again adjourned to the eleventh day of the month, for the purpose of electing Common Council Men and a Warden; and it was voted that the Warden and Clerk notify the proposed meeting in the several newspapers.

From all the facts in the case, as they appear by the testimony, and the admission of the parties, the Committee are unanimous in the opinion, that there was no election of Common Council Men in Ward number three, on the eighth day of December last, and consequently, that the members returned from that Ward as having been elected on the eleventh day of that month, are legally entitled to their seats.

They therefore ask leave to submit the following Resolve.

For the Committee,

DANIEL L. GIBBENS.

Boston, January 22, 1835.

Common Council, January 22, 1835.

Resolved, That Messrs. Simon G. Shipley, John Snelling, George W. Smith, and William T. Spear, the members returned from Ward three, to this Council, were duly elected, and are entitled to their seats.

Common Council, No. 2....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



The Committee of the Common Council to whom were referred the papers from the files, in relation to the more regular collection of debts due to the City, ask leave to

REPORT IN PART:

That it being in their judgment extremely important that the financial arrangements of a corporation whose concerns are so varied and extensive as those of this City, should be administered on principles not only well defined but uniform, they have directed their attention to the existing regulations in respect to that branch of the subject which has been referred to them. The first ordinance relating to the accounts of the City, is entitled "an ordi-

nance establishing a system of accountability, by which the office of the Auditor was created, and all the expenditures were brought under the supervision of a joint Committee of the City Council ; the advantages which have resulted from this measure are too apparent and well understood, and the ability with which the duties under it have been performed are too well known to make it necessary for the Committee to enlarge upon them : but this ordinance has relation rather to the expenditures than to the general fiscal concerns of the City ; the only provision in relation to receipts is, that all officers, (excepting the Treasurer) who receive moneys belonging to the City, shall from *time to time* pay them over to the Auditor, who shall *once a week* pay the same to the Treasurer. No regulation is established prescribing the time within which debts due to the City shall be paid, nor pointing out the mode in which payment shall be enforced. That the attention of the Council has not hitherto been effectively directed to this point, may no doubt be attributed to the diligence and activity which have distinguished the accounting officers of the City ; but your Committee are of opinion that the prosperity of our municipal affairs should as far as practicable be the result of a well devised and efficient system and not mainly depend on the peculiar qualifications of those who occupy official situations ; and they think that the most favorable time for the introduction of such a system is when the standing and fitness of the public agents are so indisputable, as to preclude the supposition of any personal application — Among the most important of such regulations, in the opinion of

the Committee, are such as narrow the exercise of official discretion and as afford officers precise and definite rules for guidance in the performance of their duties. Matters of discretion should be reserved to the City Government itself, which possesses the right and should retain the power to vary rules as the interests of the City or the principles of equity may in particular cases render expedient. Such a course, while it effectually protects the City, relieves its officers from the exercise of a power which may be considered invidious and generally subjects them to censure.

Some approaches have already been made by the City Council towards the establishment of a system for the regular collection of debts. By the ordinance concerning Taxes, the Treasurer is required to adopt coercive measures in cases where Poll Taxes only are assessed, unless they be paid on demand, and if other Taxes are not paid within sixty days allowed for payment, he is required to issue a summons, which is to be followed by a warrant if the delinquency continues ten days afterwards. By the ordinance relative to Sewers and Drains, it is provided that all bills or dues under the ordinance which remain unpaid sixty days after presentment, shall be handed to the City Solicitor for collection forthwith. These ordinances vest no discretion in any officer of the government, and they may be considered as indicating the views of past Councils on that subject. The utility of the provision has been exemplified in respect to the Taxes, and no doubt is entertained of its equal efficacy when it shall be practically applied to the claims arising under the other

ordinance alluded to. Your Committee think that it would be advantageous to extend the same principle to claims and debts of other descriptions, and thus to establish uniformity in this department of our municipal concerns. At present, excepting in the two instances referred to, no specific time is prescribed as the limit of indulgence, nor is any course pointed out for the officers to pursue in cases of delinquency — and it may well be doubted whether in the absence of any injunction to resort to the judicial enforcement of payment any officer would feel himself justified, were he to institute a suit without the direction of the City Council. It certainly could not be considered a dereliction of duty if he neglected to adopt such a proceeding.

It is unnecessary in the opinion of your Committee to specify all the classes of claims not provided for in the existing ordinances, many of them are of too minute a character to be arranged in any particular class — the most prominent are Bonds and Notes and Rents of City property. Several officers of the City are either entrusted with the collection of money or authorized to receive fees, to be paid over for the use of the City. In some cases, as of the County Attorney, the Clerk of the Police Court, the Hay Weighers and Undertakers, periodical payments are directed, in others, as of the City Clerk no time is specified, but in none is any direction given as to the course which shall be pursued in cases of neglect. It may perhaps be thought that the power of removal is a sufficient guarantee of punctuality, but it appears to your Committee that even if such a power has been hitherto effectual, and they

believe it has not been invariably so, it cannot constitute a reason for dispensing with other and more efficient correctives.

The interests of the City will according to the views of the Committee be advanced by establishing a general rule applicable to all cases, without vesting in any department of the Government a discretionary authority to relax its provisions ; such an authority would subject its depository to innumerable applications and expose it to great embarrassments. If circumstances exist in any particular case to recommend the party to indulgence, he can always have access to the City Council, who will never be indifferent to the claims of justice or humanity, but will always listen to the reasonable applications of their fellow citizens.

That the regulation recommended may not be construed into an extension of time on demands held by the City, and that in all cases the interests of the City may be adequately protected, your Committee recommend that while it shall be the *duty* of the officers to place all demands in the hands of the City Solicitor at the expiration of sixty days, the Mayor and Aldermen may at their discretion direct them to be put in suit without awaiting that period.

In conformity with these views, the Committee present for the consideration of the Council an Ordinance the provisions of which are, in their opinion, adapted to promote and secure the public interest by extending a principle already adopted and found beneficial in practice.

For the Committee,

PHILIP MARETT.

January 22, 1835.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the more regular Collection of Debts
due to the City of Boston

1 *BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and*
2 *Common Council of the City of Boston, in City*
3 *Council assembled, That in all cases where speci-*
4 *fic provision is not now made either by the laws of*
5 *the Commonwealth or by the ordinances of the*
6 *City, for the collection of debts due to the City,*
7 *whether for the principal or interest of any note*
8 *or bond, or arising from any assessment, con-*
9 *tract or account, or in any other manner what-*
10 *ever, if the party owing such debt shall not*
11 *within sixty days after demand made, pay the*
12 *same, such claim of the City shall be placed by*
13 *the Treasurer or the Auditor of Accounts, as the*
14 *case may be, in the hands of the City Solicitor,*
15 *who shall forthwith put the same in suit: pro-*
16 *vided however, that when in the judgment of the*
17 *Mayor and Aldermen the interests of the City*
18 *require, they may direct any debt due to the*
19 *City, to be put in suit at any time after the*
20 *same may become due.*

Common Council, No. 3....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



In Common Council, January 5, 1835.

The following report and resolutions were read and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, C. C. C.

In Common Council, February 4, 1835.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the Chief Engineer have had the same in consideration, and ask leave to

R E P O R T :

This document is presented to the Common Council with the unanimous nomination of a candidate

for the office of Chief Engineer, requiring our concurrence, — thereby rendering this subject one of much more delicacy in discussion and examination, than if it were only a question of expediency, whether or not, to change the present requirements of duty of that officer, and in that event abolish the salary.

This duty is still more unpleasant to your Committee, inasmuch as they learn from all the sources of their inquiry the very respectable standing of the gentleman who has been thus nominated and sent to this board for concurrence, — they unhesitatingly add, they shall support the concurrence, unless the Council should judge it for the interest of the City to abolish the salary of the Chief Engineer.

Your Committee with a view of availing themselves of all the information they could command in relation to this subject, invited all the Engineers who are associated in their labors with the Chief Engineer, and who by the ordinance, in his absence, have equal power with himself, according to their rank.

There are belonging to the Department, eighteen Engineers.

Thirteen of whom appeared before your Committee, and with the exception of only *one*, all were clear, and decided, in relation to the expediency of introducing a new order in the relations between the Chief and Associated Engineers, — they assigned various reasons, why the Chief Engineer should not be paid a salary.

Among others, that the person who held that ap-

pointment should have other and higher motives than the obtainment of a salary, to induce him to undertake the duties of that office.

They recommend — The Engineers should hold periodical meetings, for the performance of their duties. That a Superintendent of Fire Apparatus should be appointed, who has sufficient conversance with the mechanical and other labor required for the Department, who should be always in attendance at the office in proper hours ; who shall personally attend to all repairs, and other duties required ; collect all bills, examine and lay them before the Engineers for their approval or rejection ; and who shall be paid such salary as the City Council shall appoint.

Your Committee after fully considering the subject, have instructed me to report for the consideration of the Council, the following Resolves.

For the Committee,

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS.

1 *Resolved*, The salary now allowed and paid the
2 Chief Engineer be discontinued, after the accept-
3 ance of the resignation of the present incumbent
4 by the Mayor and Aldermen.

1 *Resolved*, That there be appointed a Superin-
2 tendent of Fire Apparatus, whose duty it shall be
3 to keep all the books, collect all bills, and per-
4 form all duties required of him by the Engineers ;
5 who shall receive for his services such compensa-
6 tion as may be appointed by the City Council.

1 *Resolved*, That ————— be instructed to
2 require the City Solicitor to draw an ordinance
3 containing the requirements in the foregoing Re-
4 solves.

Common Council — No. 4...1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, February 5, 1835.

The following Report was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, C. C. C.

In Common Council, January 29th, 1835.

The Committee to whom were referred the Rules and Orders of the past year, together with the papers on file relative to that subject, have considered the matters submitted to them, and now ask leave to

REPORT

The following amendments, to wit : — At section 33, strike out the last clause, as follows : — “ which certificate shall be equivalent to a report to the Council, of such fact by the Committee : ” And they recommend the insertion, at the end of the Rules and Orders, of the 34th chapter in the volume of Ordinances, showing the time and manner of electing certain Municipal Officers ; — to which should be added the same information as to the election of all other City Officers, whether chosen by one, or both Boards. Also, the insertion of the Ordinance regu-

lating the Survey and admeasurement of Wood and Bark.

Your Committee further recommend the adoption of the additional sections reported by a Committee of the last Common Council, with some amendments, to be numbered, in continuation of the present standing Rules and Orders, sections 45, 46, 47 and 48.

These additional provisions, as altered by your Committee, are as follow, to wit : —

Section 45. No Chairman of a Committee shall vouch for any expenditure, or the terms of any contract, — as directed in the 3d Section of the Ordinance establishing a system of accountability in the City expenditures, — unless previously ordered so to do by his Committee ; — nor shall he give any order, or incur any expense, but by the same authority.

Section 46. A majority of all Committees, duly convened, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business ; — and no Committee shall, — under any pretext whatever, — transact business of any description, but to adjourn, unless such quorum be actually present. The business referred shall be acted on by the whole body, when practicable, instead of Sub Committees ; and when Sub-Committees become necessary, no member shall be excluded from them who is willing to be joined ; — nor shall Sub-Committees do any act not previously ordered in the principal Committee, except in cases where discretionary power shall have been expressly given.

Section 47. Standing Committees, and Building Committees, shall meet once a month, and oftener,

if necessary ; shall report every three months, at least, and keep a record of their proceedings ; and all Committees, before making their final report, shall call in and examine the bills contracted by them. Committees shall make no alterations in Plans or Estimates adopted by the City Council, but shall govern their expenditures by their several estimates, or appropriations, which are not to be exceeded without special authority to that effect. And members of this Board, appointed as part of any Joint Committee, continue subject to the control of the Board, in the same manner as special Committees of the Common Council.

Section 48. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Common Council, to keep the records of Committees requiring that service ; — and he shall, on the appointment of every Standing, and Building Committee, provide the Chairman thereof with suitable blank books for that purpose. And the said Clerk shall have the custody of the minutes so kept, which, like all the other records, shall be subject to the inspection of the members of the City Council.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee.

J. W. JAMES.

Common Council, No. 5....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



In Common Council, February 12, 1835.

The following Report, and the accompanying documents, submitted by Mr. Williams, were, on motion of Mr. James, laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

Common Council, February 12, 1835.

The Committee of Finance, on the part of the Common Council, to whom were referred several enquiries in relation to the Finances of the City, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to

R E P O R T :

The whole amount of the City Debt which will become due the present and next financial year to the 1st May 1836, is six hundred, seventeen thousand, one hundred twenty eight dollars $\frac{28}{100}$.

The particulars regarding the time when the loans were negotiated — and the rate of Interest paid — will be found stated in the accompanying document, marked A, as recorded on the Treasurer's Books.

The whole amount of the funded debt of the City, the periods when it falls due, the rate of Interest on each Loan, and the time for which it was originally borrowed, will be found in the accompanying documents marked B, as recorded in the Books of the Auditor of Accounts.

To the 3d enquiry, viz. — “ The Bank in which the monies are deposited, the authority under which such deposits are made, the rate of Interest allowed on them, and on what time and sums, together with an estimate, as near as may be, of the average amount of cash in the Treasury through the last financial year.

The monies are deposited in the City Bank. The authority under which such deposits were made does not appear on record.

Your Committee have been informed that the Committee on Finance for the year 1822, consisting of the Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Enoch Silsbee, George W. Brimmer, Henry Orne and Isaac Winslow, Esquires, considering the safe keeping of the monies as coming within their province, instruct-

ed the then Treasurer, William Mackay, Esq., to ascertain the best terms on which he could deposite the Money with some Bank, and what interest could be obtained for the balance on hand — the Treasurer reported he could deposite all his Moneys with the City Bank, and receive Interest on his balance daily, to be placed to his credit at the end of the month, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum — the account was thus opened with the City Bank on the 9th December, 1822, and has been continued there since.

The average amount of cash in the Treasury, taken from the Books of the City Bank, will be found in the accompanying document marked C.

There are but three loans not due at certain dates: those are stated with the other loans marked B.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

(A)

*Amount of City Notes, payable from January 1,
1835, to May 1, 1836.*

Term of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
5 years	4 per cent	5,000 00
6 “	4½ “	55,880 75
10 “	5 “	10,000 00
8 “	5 “	8,700 00
3 “	5 “	25,927 53
1 “	5 “	90,500 00
1 “	6 “	381,420 00
9 months	6 “	18,600 00
6 “	6 “	105,736 00
		701,764 28

Paid since 1st January notes for one
year, at 6 per cent. amounting to - 84,644 00

To be paid after 1st February, - - 617,120 28

R. D. HARRIS, C. & C. T.

(B)

Statement in relation to the Public Debt of the City of Boston, shewing the dates of the Orders under which the respective Loans were negotiated ; — the amount outstanding on each of those Loans ; — the rate of interest on each Loan ; — and the times for which the moneys were originally borrowed.

Dates of Orders authorizing Loans.	Amounts out-standing.	Rates of Interest.	Term of time of each loan.
Money deposited for security of the City	1,000 00	5 per cent.	1 year.
Order of May 24, 1824	58,000 00	4 per cent.	10 years.
" Dec. 28, 1825	20,000 00	5 per cent.	At the decease of a certain person.
" Dec. 19, 1825	1,700 00	5 per cent.	Payable March 1835.
" June 6, 1826	20,000 00	5 per cent.	10 years.
" " " "	7,000 00	6 per cent.	10 years.
" Oct. 2, 1826	95,000 00	4 1-2 per cent.	Payable Jan. 1, 1840—30,000
			Payable Jan. 1, 1845—35,000
			Payable Jan. 1, 1850—30,000
" March 11, 1824	2,000 00	4 1-2 per cent.	15 years.
" " " "	5,000 00	4 3-4 per cent.	15 years.
" " " "	80,000 00	5 per cent.	20 years.
" " " "	86,300 00	5 per cent.	10 years.
" " " "	100,000 00	6 per cent.	30 years.
" Oct. 27, 1828	7,360 25	4 1-2 per cent.	6 years.
" Sept. 6, 1830	2,500 00	4 per cent.	8 years.
" June 10, 1829	50,000 00	4 1-2 per cent.	6 years—30,000
			8 years—20,000
" June 10, 1829	18,520 50	4 1-2 per cent.	6 years.
" May 24, 1830	5,000 00	4 per cent.	Pleasure of the City.
" Sept. 13, 1830	1,000 00	4 per cent.	5 years.
" Dec. 27, 1830	5,000 00	4 per cent.	5 years.
" April 28, 1832	29,927 53	5 per cent.	24,000—2 ys.
			5,927 53—3 ys.
" June 20, 1832	25,000 00	5 per cent.	2 years.
" April 5, 1833	20,000 00	5 per cent.	3 years.
" " " "	33,000 00	4 per cent.	10 years.
" 8, "	37,500 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" Aug. 19, "	16,780 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" Oct. 8, "	129,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" Feb. 27, 1834	70,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" Nov. 4, 1833	30,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" March 10, 1834	37,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" April 14, 1834	2,500 00	6 per cent.	6 months.
" Nov. 25, 1833	11,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" Dec. 24, 1833	40,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" March 10, 1834	12,000 00	6 per cent.	1 year.
" April 14, 1834	19,000 00	6 per cent.	6 months.
	1,078,088 28		

WM. HAYDEN, JR., Auditor.

(B)

Statement in relation to the Public Debt of the City of Boston, shewing its amount, and the times when portions of it fall due.

The whole amount of the Public Debt of the City of Boston, on the first day of May 1834, was

1,078,038 28

This debt became due as follows, viz :—

In the financial year	1834-35	520,480 00
“ “ “	1835-36	97,808 28
“ “ “	1836-37	96,300 00
“ “ “	1837-38	20,000 00
“ “ “	1838-39	2,500 00
“ “ “	1839-40	30,000 00
“ “ “	1840-41	
“ “ “	1841-42	7,000 00
“ “ “	1842-43	
“ “ “	1843-44	33,000 00
“ “ “	1844-45	115,000 00
“ “ “	1849-50	30,000 00
“ “ “	1854-55	100,000 00

At the decease of a certain person, 5

per cent, - - - - - 20,000 00

At the pleasure of the City, 4 per cent., 5,000 00

At the pleasure of the City, 5 per cent., 1,000 00

\$1,078,038 28

WM. HAYDEN, JR., *Auditor.*

(C)

Statement of the average of daily balances standing to the credit of the City Treasurer, on the books of the City Bank, from May 1, 1834 to December 31, 1834 inclusive, with the number and average amount of over drafts during that period.

Months.	Number of days in each month.		Number of days in which the account stands overdrawn.		Average daily balance of each monthly over draft.		Number of days in which a balance stands to Cr. of City Tr.		Average daily balance to Cr. of City Treasurer, in each month.	
	ds.	ds.	Dolls.	Cts.	ds.	Dolls.	Cts.			
1834.										
May,	31	26	17348	46	5	4890	58			
June,	30	21	5991	50	9	2176	63			
July,	31	29	15968	86	2	3006	58			
Aug.	31	17	21886	26	14	50361	15			
Sept	30	8	3383	64	22	20600	38			
Oct.	31	3	9991	48	28	34157	21			
Nov.	30				30	184944	26			Taxes became due
Dec.	31				31	191468	84			November 1st, 1834.
	245		Over Drafts			Deposits.				
Average for 8 months,	104		\$14125	76	141	\$96791	38			Daily average.

The Interest account is made up daily, upon the balance to the debit or credit of the Treasurer, on the books of the Bank, on the balances standing to his credit, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. In case of over drafts, the Interest is charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The Interest is credited monthly when the balance is in favor of the Treasurer ; but in some instances it has been allowed to remain several months, until such a balance should accrue.

CHARLES WM. TAYLOR, *Book Keeper.*

City Bank, Boston, Jan. 24, 1835.

Common Council, No. 6....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



THE Standing Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom was recommitted the Remonstrance of Samuel Chessman and others, are instructed to

R E P O R T :

1st. Whether J. A. Mahan's name was on any other ballots than the regular ballots, and whether his name was stricken off of any regular ballots, and how the mistake happened as to the number of votes first declared for him, and as afterwards reported.

2d. Whether the name of Israel Ames was on any regular ballot, or whether it was among the scattering votes, and if any other name except his, was on the ballots containing his name.

3d. Whether Loring Grover, W. T. Spear, D.

Tillson, and T. Gould, had a vote on separate ballots, or whether their names were on regular ballots, in place of other candidates, whose names were stricken out.

4th. The circumstances which took place on both days of election at ward three, which were in their opinion illegal or improper, either on the part of the electors, or the Warden, Inspectors, and Clerk, who presided over the same.

5th. That the Committee be directed to report *all the evidence adduced*.

In compliance with the above instructions, the following testimony is submitted. It is that portion of the testimony which was taken by the Committee previous to their first report, and upon which, the opinions expressed in that report were based. As the Committee had doubts with regard to their power of administering oaths in this case, the witnesses were not sworn.

Rowland Ellis,

Said whole number of votes was 379, according to the statement on the paper D, in the possession of Committee, supposed there was a choice made—went home thinking there was; heard Warden declare the votes, and to the remarks that it was singular that six should be elected, heard warden say, the thing had happened before.

James Clark,

After balloting, heard Warden state he was ready to declare in part, and he did declare as above. There were various motions for adjournment, adjourned to next day at 1 o'clock; scattering votes were counted as whole tickets; we believe, in consequence of having votes destroyed, that they came to the result in the wrong way—did not consider the result final, the Warden thought so, and rather took back, and the meeting was adjourned to next day.

The Warden and Clerk here admit that the figures handed to Committee, on loose papers marked A, are correct as far as they go, but are imperfect, and *not all*.

Beza Lincoln,

The meeting was *not* adjourned in consequence of irregularities of choice of Common Council men, but for *time*; no one thought there was *not an election*, thought that the Council should decide which of the six were elected, they wished to adjourn to count other votes, was surprised to hear the next day there was no election the evening before, understood it to be the final result, we did not adjourn, supposing there was any mistake in calculation, thought six were elected, and there was the end of the matter. Did not hear the Warden "take back" any thing he had said, but thought he was surprised, look'd so.

Charles Arnold.

The Warden thought there was some mistake, and he would consider. I did not think the result of the 8th final, as to all, thought I should hear more about it next day; the declaration of the Warden was but in part, saw Inspectors cutting out, when there was counting of votes, and before, heard Clerk say he presumed the single ballots were taken from other tickets.

Mr. Scott.

Understood like Mr. Clark, thought the Warden declared to please the inhabitants, did not consider it a final result, thought that the Committee would judge of the matter, thought the Warden when he declared, made something like a rough guess.

Beza Lincoln,

Dont see how Warden could have declared to please the people, votes must have been counted, they were figuring nearly three hours after closing polls, till about 6 o'clock, saw the votes counted and heard them declared; the next day heard 401 votes declared, evening before only 379.

L. R. Lincoln, the Warden.

There was a great deal of confusion, I distinctly stated that the report I made on the evening of the 8th was not correct, did not make any *official* statement, made a declaration of Clerk and Inspectors. We counted the whole number of ballots to find the result, did not count the names, and then add them together, — but took the highest numbers on each ticket, then added scattering 196—194, 11. Making 401.

*William L. Beal, Clerk of the Ward.**

Did not consider the declaration of the 8th December official, the votes for Common Council men were much cut up,—

* This gentleman declined appearing before the Committee during the reinvestigation although repeatedly notified.

took the result from the records on strips of paper, counted them away from Ward Room, that is the figures,—cannot tell how the last result was got at, other figures might have been added, (*but not probable*,) that belonged to other lists of votes, Warden, Inspectors, &c. At first election, votes were given in with only one name on them for Common Council men.

E. W. Perry, Inspector.

Votes at first election were given in by persons from City and from Country, illegal votes were thrown in and out, it was impossible to make a final declaration, Warden said so. Saw a great many tickets mutilated, some all cut out, and one name written. Two votes from other wards, thrown in and taken out; one put in by a man from Charlestown, one from Ward 7, one from Ward 2, one from Ward 4, and one by the Clerk of the Common Council, all these counted at first election, two ballots doubled together, were put in and thrown out.

The Solicitor was inquired of.*—We guessed at the first result, did not carry votes but figures to Fulton house, did not know the result of election on the evening of 8th, never thought of looking at the checks on the Ward list. If illegal votes had not been counted, Democrats would have beaten, I cannot swear they were whig tickets which were illegal, inferred they were from whigs having voted them.

I counted a part, and others a part, and then handed them to the Clerk. I have no doubt the votes were correctly counted before we went to Fulton house, am positive I did not cut out any names, counted tickets with only one name on, as whole tickets, and gave the man credit for it.

After first election, found 19 who had voted and who lived out of the ward, directed an inquiry, and that is the reason why the democrats beat at the second election.

Thomas Gould, Jr. Inspector,

Corroborated Perry's testimony as to illegal votes, but was uncertain at which election it took place, a great many more votes for Common Council men than for Mayor at first election. At the Fulton house found a mistake in the figures. I think the Warden did not give the first result correctly, tickets were given in all manner of shapes, the Warden did not say how many was necessary to a choice, but gave how many votes each had.

* In the letter addressed by the officers of Ward 3, to the City Solicitor, the term "*Ward officers*" was used, as will be perceived by the answer of Mr. Pickering on another page.

Thatcher R. Raymond, Inspector.

The Warden did not make any regular declaration on the 8th, did not suppose the footing at the Ward Room amounted to any thing, two votes doubled together were thrown out, dont know whether any illegal votes at 2d election or not.

L. R. Lincoln, Warden.

Dont think it necessary to keep the votes after counting them. We came at 379 as the whole number, by counting the ballots, but did not consider them correctly counted, even if only four had been elected, the C. C. votes were very much mutilated, the figures, &c. were handed me, I think, by the Clerk.

Phineas A. Stone.

Heard warden declare the whole number was 379, and there were six elected, and that there might be some mistake, supposed nevertheless, that it was the official declaration, the Warden did state that there might be some mistake. I was surprised next day to hear, there were more votes given in. I stated to my friends that 6 were elected, and supposed the C. Council would decide. Heard Warden say he might count again,—but Perry said the votes were destroyed, and could not be counted again.

Mr. Cone.

I told Mr. Arnold, it was possible the tickets might have been altered by substituting some one name for another. Thought every body satisfied with the result, at the meeting on the 9th; and a gentleman, who had expressed dissatisfaction on the day previous, said he withdrew his objection.

Mr. Wait

Says, he did not vote in ward 3, on the 8th.

In the further discharge of the duties assigned this Committee, it has held several meetings, at which all parties interested have had opportunity to be heard, both by themselves and their counsel. The opinion of the City Solicitor in regard to the power of the Committee to administer oaths having been required, will be found on another page.—Document marked F.

Before introducing the testimony adduced at the

reexamination, the Committee owe it as well to themselves, as to the Council, to explain the circumstances relating to the 330 votes said to have been given for J. A. Mahan, and which is the subject of the first branch of the instructions. The figures set against the name of J. A. Mahan on the third page of the first report, are a correct copy of those handed to the Committee by the *Remonstrants themselves*, and used by *them*, as well as by the Committee, through the whole investigation which preceded that Report; and it was not until *after it was in print*, and the whole matter had been *recommitted*, that the Chairman was notified, that the figures were wrong, and that the votes for Mahan ought to have been stated at 166, agreeably to the record, instead of 130, as stated by the witnesses.

In spreading before the Council the following testimony, which was all given under the sanction of an oath, administered to the witnesses respectively by John W. James, Esq., the Committee are aware that much of it will be considered irrelevant, but they have no discretion left them to omit any part of it, inasmuch as they are directed to "*report all the evidence adduced*," they therefore report the following, viz.

Charles Lincoln.—Was present at first election, on the 8th December in Ward 3, and distributed votes part of the time, was in, out and about the Ward room the greatest part of the forenoon, don't know whether I staid till the polls closed. Saw nothing to impede the progress of the election. The first difficulty was with regard to persons voting who lived out of the Ward, they were permitted to vote for Aldermen, don't think they were for C. C. men. The general character of Ward 3 is decorous, the meeting on the 8th was decorous. Was not there when the votes were counted or declared. Went to adjourned meeting next day, (the 9th Dec.) was informed of said meeting by a gentleman in Ann street. Persons thought there might have been some error the day before in counting, was a

good deal of dissatisfaction, and it was thought they had not got at the real fact. Was present at 2d election, did not stay so long as I did at first election, meeting was orderly what I saw of it. In answer to the interrogatory, did you understand that the electors supposed that the *first* or *second* declaration was correct. Witness says, understood they thought the first. In answer to the interrogatory, did you see any single ballots in the hands of any voters, witness says, no sir, saw separate ballots for Aldermen.

Samuel Chessman.—Was at the polls a little before they opened, in Ward 3 on Dec. 8th, staid there half an hour, the meeting was perfectly orderly, was not there again on that day. Was at adjourned meeting on the 9th, and was very much surprised to hear 401 declared as the whole number of votes for C. C. men, as had heard the day before the whole number was but 379, thought there must have been some error, all I conversed with were dissatisfied. The principal cause of supposed error was the fact of C. C. men having more votes than others. Do not know of any thing illegal at either of the elections. There was a great deal of confusion and noise on question of adjournment on 9th, almost amounting to an outrage. Was no interference on the part of the Warden to keep the peace ; was something like an offer to fight—one party wanted to adjourn to Thursday, and the other to Wednesday. Did not see any single ballots in the hands of any voters. Do not know whether any person voted for C. C. men on the 8th who was not entitled to vote.

Elijah Stearns.—Have been formerly Clerk of Ward 3, was present at election in Ward 3 on 8th Dec. The meeting was as orderly as usual, was a little excitement, but not more than usual. On Tuesday, the 9th, the Warden made a declaration of votes, after that, began to select a day to choose C. C. men. When the declaration of 9th was made, did not know what to make of it, heard evening before there was a choice made, and afterwards heard it contradicted. As soon as the votes had been counted and their numbers marked down, and before the declaration, it has been customary in Ward 3 to destroy the votes, or allow them to be taken off as waste paper. Saw so few, and heard so little, cant tell the general impression with regard to the declaration on the evening of 8th. Did not hear any doubt expressed as to the validity of the first election, except the fact that six were elected. Did not see any single ballots in the hands of any voters. Did not see any voters for C. C. men who were not entitled to vote. Saw nothing illegal at either of the elections.

William H. Leonard.—Was at the Ward Room in Ward 3, on the 8th December. Was in Ward Room a number of times in the course of the day. Was there when the Warden read the declaration of votes on the 8th. He said whole number was 379, and understood him to say how many were necessary to a choice, but believe he did not give the names of the candidates elected. Did not hear Warden say, declaration was not correct or any thing. Saw Mr. Raymond one of the Inspectors hold up a number of votes in his hand and ask the Clerk to record them, understood him to say 12, some one asked him what he had, Mr. R. replied mutilated votes, that is, votes having the names of regular candidates on them erased, and other names substituted, the general appearance of the votes was mutilated—on these votes, no one person had as many as 12, believe some had six, some nine, &c.* Did not hear Warden say any thing. Did not think whether we should be called upon to vote again or not. The election on 8th December was peaceable and orderly. Don't know any thing illegal at either of the elections, saw one or two persons, when they went to vote, questioned, one Pierce, who has lived in the Ward a number of years. The votes for Warden and Inspectors were not declared on the 8th of December, but on next day. Don't know whether the votes for S. C. M. and O. P. were declared on 8th or not. On Tuesday 9th heard said, don't know how the officers of Ward got at the number 401, must have been some error in the calculation which made it. On the question of adjournment meeting was rather noisy, there was high talk, did not see any one angry enough to fight. There was a difference of opinion with regard to declarations of both days.

Phineas A. Stone.—Was present whole of the 8th. Was as good order as usual at any meeting—was present at declaration on 8th—Warden said he would give the result of Common Council men on account of the anxiety to hear. A number asked the Warden, and he said he would go as far to make declaration of Common Council men, and a little before adjournment gave declaration of Common Council men—Warden said whole number of votes was 379, then gave what was necessary to a choice, and then gave the result—was present on 9th and there was considerable surprise expressed with regard to being more votes declared on that day than on the first—on 8th Mr. Raymond stated there was a number of mutilated votes—don't recollect exact number, said Israel Ames had

* This was before the declaration.

several, not certain—don't know how many—saw one ballot for Common Council men with the name of Loring Grover, should think nothing more than Common Council men on the ticket. Grover's ticket was passed to Warden, Warden said he did not know what it was—said it was Loring something, Mr. Perry said it was Loring Grover—should think there were about twenty mutilated tickets—votes after being counted were twisted and thrown into basket under desk—looked over when they were counting—on the 8th Warden said with regard to declaration making 6 C. C. men elected, there must be a mistake and yet it might be. Did not expect to be called together to vote again—thought an election was made on the 8th. On Tuesday the 9th was considerable noise at Ward Room. Electors appeared to be dissatisfied at the result of 401, heard a number say so. The general impression was, that some supposed a mistake, some not—on question of adjournment, good deal of noise, something said with regard to result by Mr. Arnold, don't know what. Mr. Perry one of the Inspectors got up on the bench and said he would be heard, &c.

Richard G. Wait.—Was present at the election on 8th, offered to vote, and Mr. Perry told me I could not, I had removed from the Ward about three weeks before. Mr. Perry said I could vote for Mayor and Aldermen, but *should not* for C. C. men. Meeting was orderly as usual, with the exception of an objection being made to my voting, was some loud talk in consequence. The question interested the Warden and officers so much, that it was a little of a bar to immediate progress—attended adjourned meeting on Tuesday—those I talked with, thought the votes had not been declared as they had been given in—after Warden had declared on 8th that polls should be closed in five minutes, he waited two minutes, and then said, will be closed in three—after three minutes, the Warden said, polls are now closed, and after that, received one vote, and subsequently did not declare the polls closed—do not know at what time polls closed—don't know whether bells had stopped tolling or not—was present at declaration on 8th, Warden said he would endeavour to give the result of Common Council men in an hour or hour and half, but did not think he would be able to make the whole declaration. If I stated declaration now, I should do it partly from reference to the Report of Committee on Elections, but independent from the report, recollect that Clark had 196, Hall 195, whole number 379. Warden said how many were necessary to a choice, then declared six were elected—Warden was asked how that could be—he said it was susceptible of being done by figures,

and said instances had occurred in the House of Representatives. Was asked, what he should do in that case, he said, "I shall return them to the Mayor and Aldermen, and they may take such of them as they choose"—was a good deal surprised next day, to hear a result so different from that of the day before. Meeting on 9th boisterous, so much so that it was difficult to hear a motion put—Warden observed he had done his duty under oath, and if the citizens did not like it, he would resign; which observation of Warden was in consequence of remarks of persons in and out of the ward room, and from Mr. Arnold then present, saying that the votes of second day were wrongly counted, and that declaration of first day was correct—saw three printed names and one written one on a ballot—Mr. Raymond passed it to me to decypher, and decyphered christian name to be Loring, could not tell what surname was. Mr. R. had very many mutilated tickets in his hand in the afternoon and before the declaration—saw 196 and 194 and 11 in pencil mark on paper, and had calculated before how they could get at result—am certain that the vote received after close of polls was on first day, and that Inspectors were examining the list to find the voters name before the polls closed.

Levi Brown.—Was present about five minutes between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. on 8th, was there but a few minutes, saw no improper conduct or voting, nor any one refused.

Beza Lincoln.—Was present as a vote distributor on meeting of the 8th, saw no improper voting, meeting was as orderly as usual—was present when polls closed. Warden said he would declare in an hour or so, was present at declaration, he declared first for Warden, and said there was a tie; then for Clerk, and said that Mr. Beals was elected, then for Common Council men, and said whole number of Common Council 379, then said how many were necessary to a choice, then read off what each candidate had, and for Israel Ames 7, Wm. T. Spear 1, D. Tillson 1, Loring Grover 1, was busy writing down Warden's declaration, and did not notice what Warden said after having made the declaration, don't recollect whether he qualified it, thought that 379 for Common Council men was the final declaration, was surprised that six were elected, but thought six were elected; called at Clerk's house about 9 o'clock in the evening of 8th, he said all officers, with the exception of Warden and Common Council men were elected, thought that the adjournment on 8th took place for the purpose of completing the declaration—was present at the declaration next day, Tuesday, and seemed to learn by hints that the ge-

neral impression of the citizens of Ward 3 was, that there was some mistake, and that it would be looked into. House was polled, and each persuaded the other side to come over to them, 41 present, 21 in favor of an adjournment to Thursday, and that the polls be kept open from 12 to 3 o'clock, and 20 in favor of Wednesday, polls to be kept open from 12 to 2 o'clock. Was a good deal of talking on question of adjournment but in rather good humor, don't know of any thing illegal at either of the meetings. The gentleman alluded to by Mr. Wait came before the polls closed, and Inspectors were looking for his name when the polls closed. Saw 12 tickets in the hands of Mr. Raymond, they were tickets having nothing on but Common Council names. I recollect distinctly hearing one called for Loring Grover, Warden doubted and Perry decided. Israel Ames 7, D. Tillson 1. Saw several mutilated ballots; ballots where regular names had been stricken out and others written, thought I saw a ballot with all names erased, and others substituted, saw D. Tillson on one of the ballots, remainder of the ticket I know nothing about, whether there were other names on it or not. Saw nothing that looked like unfairness in the Ward officers.

David Allen.—Did not vote in third Ward at either of the elections, nor attended the meetings, moved to Charlestown three months since. Has been no process issued against me for voting, heard I was threatened with one, and understood an officer came to place where I worked in Salem street, to arrest me for having voted in Ward three.

Beza Lincoln recalled.—Should have stated yesterday, that it was my impression that Israel Ames had 7. Am not certain. Did not see anything particularly objectionable in Ward officers, don't recollect as to any objections made at the time of the declaration of 401. Warden put the question when they should adjourn. Meeting was absorbed in that question, Israel Ames name was called previous to the declaration, and concluded that the whole of the mutilated tickets was included in the number 379—according to my impression, the papers shewn me look like the papers used at the Ward Room. Just as I was leaving the room, after question of adjournment, I heard the Warden say something about the dissatisfaction expressed by some persons. Considered Warden's statement on the 8th for C. C. M. as his official declaration.

Charles Arnold.—Was present on the 8th before the Polls were opened, was there from 2 till 2½, was there till adjournment to Fulton House, saw nothing that looked like noise or

being boisterous, with the exception of the refusal of Mr. Wait's vote. This made some noise, but was no interruption to the meeting. When we were all standing round the table, thought I saw them cutting out some of the votes before counting—cutting out single names, such as Warden and Clerk. Warden asked Mr. Perry, what's the whole number? some one asked, how soon they would be ready to declare, said at one time, very soon, said he would declare in part—afterwards declared for Common Council Men 379, said how many were necessary to a choice, and then read off six, can't swear Warden declared any one elected, think Warden said, there might be a mistake, and would look at it again. Next morning heard 401 as whole number. Went to see Mr. Lincoln at Custom House, Warden said he could not tell how he got at it, but that was the result. I said that I was confident the whole number was elected on Whig Ticket. I stated at adjourned meeting on Tuesday that I did not impute any intentional wrong to any one, but was confident that the Whig ticket was elected. People came to meeting of adjournment on Tuesday, excited, some wanted to adjourn to next day, some to day after. Mr. Perry jumped on the table and swore he would be heard, and said with doubled fist, by the eternal, he would be heard, and the first one who prevented him, he would knock his face in, or something like that, said he would be heard, he was a free citizen, &c. On 11th when the polls was opened, Mr. Perry drew out from his pocket a paper with names on, and marked the corresponding names C on Ward list, supposed he meant to challenge. There were several refused voting on the 11th, whose names were on Ward List. Mr. Barnes, (Thomas P.) don't know whether Mr. Waite was refused, there were several refused. Mr. Spear stood at one end of the table, and Mr. Lock at the other prepared to challenge. Mr. Dewhurst was refused, and did not vote, has been in the habit of voting. I presume he was told he was an alien. His father was naturalized. Another man came, Mr. Curtain, and put in his vote, Inspectors said it was a double vote. Warden took the vote or votes, laid them on the table, and there they remained. Don't know whether they were counted or not. Heard 22 votes were refused on 11th. The Warden said the Polls had been closed before one man had put in his vote, do not suppose the Warden saw him. Mr. Ellis said, "let him vote, though it be against us," saw bottom name on one ticket on 8th erased with a pencil, and Israel Ames written in its place, the rest appeared to be

all printed. The tickets in Mr. Raymond's hands appeared to be all whole ballots, counted four names, supposed they would be called mutilated, by some being erased and some inserted, some names cut out I believe—done probably by the voter. I think the remark about 22 votes came from Mr. Ellis—can not say, do not recollect.

Philip Adams—Was not present on 8th till about 2 o'clock, put in my vote and went away, then returned, but it was after 3 o'clock before I got there the second time. General appearance of the meeting as orderly as common, nothing to interrupt, was not there on the second day of election, waited first day till it was dark, thought they could not count votes, they should have lights—was there on 11th, was giving votes out doors, two or three men came up, one took a vote, I told him if he did not want to vote, to return it, he went away and tore it up, some wanted to go a fighting, I said I was too old, that I did not come there to fight. Went into Ward room one time, saw Mr. Perry jump over the bar and talk to Mr. Spear, Mr. Perry was engaged as inspector—had chaises and carriages, thought a rather disagreeable day. Mr. Perry seemed to be judge and jury, almost forgot what Ward I was in, don't know the practice of the Ward, but have heard that they generally kept the votes till after election—gave Mr. Curtain a vote, he came back and said, I gave him two votes unintentionally. Warden said he had got the votes and would stay till meeting was over, so vote was not counted, it was a whig vote. Mr. Curtain went right up with the vote and came back immediately to me, much scared.

Mr. Arnold recalled.—Heard Mr. Perry say, "Mr. Warden, here is a man who has put in two votes." Warden put them on the table, I asked the Warden to keep the votes thirty six hours, he said, I was out of order.

Darius Boardman—Have been warden in ward 3, the general practice was for me to count say one hundred or so votes, then to hand to Inspector, and if they came out right, were put into a bucket back, and did not keep them. When I was warden there, got through, and never obliged to adjourn to finish counting, never destroyed the votes till we had got them all counted.

Rowland Ellis—Was present on the 8th Dec. meeting, as orderly as usual, was there from before the polls opened in A. M. till evening, and acted as vote distributor. Mr. Wait came there about 12, said he was challenged. Took out my watch when Warden said polls would close in so many minutes, one man presented his vote, &c. as testified by Mr. Lincoln.

About 6 Warden took up his papers, the same as I believe we have, declared first I think for Warden, and said there is a tie, then for S. C. M. and said Mr. Palmer is elected, then for Clerk, and said Mr. Beals is elected, then declared for Common Council Men, whole number 379, gave what was necessary to a choice, and read off names. On second day there was no difference in figures from day before, with exception of 401 being whole number. On evening of 8th, left Ward room and went up to Reading room, from thence to Fulton house, there I saw Mr. Bradley, told him we had done better in our Ward, and had elected six C. C. M., waited half an hour, spoke to Mr. Hilliard who went up stairs before me to room where officers of Ward 3 were, called Mr. Beal out, told him that I had found out that six could be elected, Beal said, could not make out any one was elected but Mr. Clark. This conversation took place at Fulton house on evening of 8th, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Beal handed papers to third person.—I asked Mr. B. for them, told him he might leave them with Mr. Wait. Mr. Clark got them of Mr. Wait, then I got them of Mr. Clark, never have made any alteration. While I was talking in the entry of the Fulton house with Mr. Beal, heard call from room where officers were, "*Mr. Beal come in.*" In course of the evening of 8th, Mr. Lincoln and myself called and told Mr. Clark that he was elected. Next day went to Ward room, heard Warden declare 401 as whole number, not much astonished, as I had heard it would be so, made motion to adjourn. While at Ward room, a person jumped on the table and said with an oath, he would be heard. A remark was made by some of the bye standers that the figures for Warden were not correct as declared by Warden, that they would not make the result, and Warden admitted the mistake and corrected it. Every one on the Whig ticket was elected with the exception of Common Council Men and Warden. On 8th, to the remark that 6 could not be elected, Warden replied the thing had been done before. On 11th was present, was present when Warden first gave out votes, and J.A. Mahan had 166, did not see any single names separated from tickets. did not see Mr. Geyer vote. Saw nothing illegal on part of Ward officers, on 8th or 11th, except refusal of votes of non-residents, and think if their names are on the Ward lists, they have a right to vote.

Richard G. Wait recalled—Papers (marked A) upon which are memorandums of figures of the election on the 8th, look to me to be the same which Mr. Beal handed

me—think Mr. Beal said there were other papers upon which were memorandums, but do not know whether he meant there were other papers of his own, or the Warden's. I had papers in my keeping about two days, one or two persons examined them in my hands, I then gave them to Mr. Clark.

James Clark—Papers marked A. were brought to me about a week after the election, kept them till meeting of the committee, then gave them to Mr. Ellis when he testified, have no knowledge of their having ever been altered, were never out of my possession, other persons examined them with me in my presence. Saw nothing unusual on election of 8th Dec., saw a man who voted after polls closed, (same as testified to before). Mr. Warden said he would declare when ready—Clerk thought it would take an hour. First declared whole number for Warden, and said, there is a tie, then for Clerk, and said, Clerk is elected, then for Common Council Men 379, then read names off, Warden said, it appears, *or seems* six are elected, and thought there must be a mistake, from the fact of having elected six, did not consider it a final result from the fact of six being elected, nothing more. Warden himself adjourned meeting to next day, without taking a vote. Attended next day, when 401 was declared as whole number for C. C. M. Mr. Jones moved to adjourn to next day at 12, objected to, were various motions for adjournment, house polled, great difference of opinion and tumult, one got upon the table, said with an oath he would be heard. Heard warden speak of having been charged, said he would resign. Mr. Arnold was about replying when I left. Mr. Haynes of East Boston was refused the privilege of voting. I stated the fact to warden, and he finally decided that he could not vote.

Mr. Adams recalled.—A man who lives in my house in ward number one, told me he voted on 8th Dec. in ward 3, his name I found on ward list.

Thomas A. Clark.—Was present on 11th Dec., had voted in ward 3, three or four years, my name was on the list, but had not resided in the ward for one year, do not know of my name being on any other ward list, vote was refused by an Inspector, who, I afterwards learned, was Mr. Perry, he told me with an oath, that I did not live in the ward, and five hundred in the room knew it, but were not three hundred there. Voted on the 8th Dec. in ward 3 and no where else, voted whig ticket. Perry said when I presented my vote, on 11th, I'll be damned if you shall vote, or something to that effect, did not remonstrate, was not referred to warden. Could not swear to the names of the candidates for Common Council men, I voted for.

Andrew Geyer.—Was present on 8th at election in Ward 3, don't know any thing about the counting of the votes, was not a resident in Ward 3 on 8th, lived in Tremont street, my name has not been transferred to any other Ward list, was not present over two minutes at Ward Room, and was not questioned. When I left Ward 3 on 17th November, it was not my intention to return, but was my intention when I voted. When I moved from Ward 3, moved my family out of the Ward and took a house in Tremont street, I still intended to return, my return always depended on circumstances, voted entire whig ticket on the 8th December. Was not present at second election, in consequence of hearing that non-residents could not vote, understood so.

Levi R. Lincoln.—Was Warden of Ward 3 on 8th December. There were two regular sets of candidates voted for on that day, there were other printed votes besides, don't recollect the number—saw printed votes different from those shewn me marked B. and C. Think I saw some votes with the name of Israel Ames printed on, don't know how many, they were considered as scattering, think the votes for Mr. Ames were counted by some other person than myself. Were separate ballots cast, bearing on them only the names of candidates for C. C. men, they were written and printed, or mutilated—was present at a meeting four or five days before election, of about 20 or 30 persons, who pledged themselves to vote for C. C. men alone, and *not* for Mayor and Aldermen. Did not recognize any of these persons in voting. I think the above 20 or 30 persons would have voted for the regular ticket bearing Mahan's name, think I saw Mahan's name erased on some of the ballots. After the polls were closed, the votes I counted were whig votes, handed them to the Clerk, who counted also, other Inspectors counted, after I had counted; gave the result to Clerk, Clerk took part with Inspectors in counting, and kept an account of the result of the different counts. No ballots were omitted to be counted by some one of the officers, and were counted by them successively in parcels, not all the ballots counted by one officer, but no ballot was omitted to be counted by some one of the officers. The citizens being anxious and pressing, I said I would give them the result of votes as nearly as I could, but they must not rely on my statement, and must not consider it as official. The 130 votes for Mahan on 3d page of report should be 166 as declared on the 9th. Do not recognize the figures on the papers shown me marked A. as those from which I made out my return. The Clerk told

me he had destroyed the papers on which the calculations were made. Recollect nothing as to 3d interrogatory in instructions to Committee. Two votes doubled together were put in on 8th, and two ditto on 11th and both rejected—no legal voter was refused voting, non residents were considered as illegal voters, and not entitled to vote—acted according to opinion of City Solicitor, which opinion was read in open meeting. Took the ground at second election (on 11th) that C. C. men were Ward officers. The doubled votes put in as above were whig votes, entire—Did not consult my brother officers on making declaration at Ward room on 8th, made up estimate by the figures handed me by the Clerk. After statement on 8th I adjourned the meeting to next day at 1 o'clock, and told citizens they should then have a full declaration of the votes—adjourned to complete the canvass of the votes—always consult my brother officers before making formal declaration, did not on 8th, but gave out the statement as I should to an Editor in anticipation of declaration—on declaration of 9th did consult my brother officers—saw nothing illegal or improper in Ward officers. Should think there were 25 or 30 persons present at adjournment on 8th, arrived at the result at Fulton house by figures, the 11 scattering votes were there shown to me by Mr. Raymond, and all the officers consented to their allowance—these 11 scattering votes were not counted at Ward Room on 8th—there were said to be some errors in our first castings, errors were found in our estimates at Fulton house, found on calculation we had not the whole number of ballots, knew we hadn't ascertained the whole number of ballots. Have no recollection of papers shown me (marked A.) Heard of no objection on 9th to declaration made that day. A vote of thanks was passed to Ward officers at close of election on 11th, (vote was put by Clerk and carried,) there were then about 20 present at Ward room, some had gone off, and the meeting was not as full as at first, no objection made to vote of thanks. Clerk made minutes of results of votes at Ward Room, results were added up before declaration—what appeared on paper to be the fact was taken to the Fulton house, think a paper was found among the papers carried to Fulton House from ward room, on which were found figures, which were not added at Fulton house. Don't recollect whether any error was discovered in adding the results at Fulton House, don't know who put in the "doubled vote" at the first election, inferred from the fact of the votes being doubled together, they were put in by one person, were no other doubled notes at first election. By a full de-

claration, I mean a declaration for all the officers. Don't recollect whether I called meeting to order, or not, on 8th. Found no errors myself at Fulton House. Some non-residents in ward 3 voted for Mayor and Aldermen alone.

Samuel Jones.—It is the practice in ward 3 not to preserve votes, after they are counted. Was not present on 8th December except to vote, was present on 9th December, when warden opened meeting and declared all elected, except warden and Common Council men; after declaration, warden said some insinuations had been made derogatory to him, in answer, Mr. Clark said, he presumed no one would find any fault with the ward officers. Mr. Arnold said, he was sorry, if the warden understood him to mean any thing more than that there was a mistake somewhere, Mr. C. said, "to be sure, there was no election yesterday."

George Carpenter.—Have been Inspector in ward one, four or five years, throw votes away after counting, took them home for shaving purposes, or used them as waste paper, never saved them, and never had any difficulty. Clerk always keeps estimates as given off. Ward officers are always consulted by the warden in making up declaration. Got through our work in ward number 1 on 8th, about 7 o'clock, evening, and without being obliged to adjourn.

Thomas Gould, Jr.—An Inspector in ward three, last City elections. Present on 8th December, understood from warden, he had found two votes doubled together, he said he should keep them till closing of the polls, or till the counting of votes was through with, and then as Inspectors decided, he would act. What votes I counted, I counted in separate parcels, then handed them to right hand man, and then gave Clerk the result; do not know as I had a sight of the figures till I got at Fulton House. Saw eleven scattering votes put down on paper, on evening of 8th. Don't know any thing more about them, had nothing to do with counting scattering votes, should think there were more votes for Common Council men than for Mayor. On 8th December, found two mistakes in casting the figures, I found one, and some one else found another—do not know my calculations on the papers shown me (marked A.) Should think the Clerk had half dozen pieces of paper to make up result from. All officers assented to the result at Fulton house, as declared by the warden on the 9th December. Considered that we had to finish our business at Fulton House. Never assented to any other statement, and knows of no officer assenting to any other. Votes for warden were put on separate

slips of paper ; do not know as I saw any entire printed vote upon which Mr. Ames' name was—do not know as I saw names of Grover, Tillson, Spear—heard them called at Fulton house and at ward room ; think the name Tillson, was called and spelt Tileston. Israel Ames 7, Grover 1, Spear 1, D. Tillson 1, D. Gould 1, heard them called at ward room, and read at Fulton house, and saw them myself by casting up the figures. I have no recollection of looking at figures in ward room, cannot remember the mistake found at Fulton house. Had on papers at Fulton house the whole result of the ballots as counted. Considered votes for Ames as scattering. Don't recollect whether or not there were other names on the ticket on which Ames's name was, do not recollect whether any other names were on the vote of D. Tilson, name of Tilson was *written*, had an impression at ward room it was Tileston. Heard remark made, that if the name was spelt wrong, or intended for David Tillson, it was the voters look out—have no doubt in the results now recorded for Mr. Clark,—have no doubt of correctness of the results as now declared. The ward officers voted not to count the doubled vote cast on the 8th. Was not consulted when warden made declaration on 8th. Believe warden kept a separate account from the Clerk.

Levi R. Lincoln, recalled.—Don't recollect whether there was any ticket on 8th bearing the names of Mr. Clark and Mr. Snelling, both on it. The belief I had, that there would be more votes for C. C. men than for other officers on 8th, had no influence with me in supposing an error, or coming to the final result.

George Carpenter recalled.—There are three persons by name of Orcutt, residents in Ward 1, whose names are on list of Ward 3, and two on Ward 1.

Enoch W. Perry.—An Inspector in ward number 3. Prior to 8th December supposed some unfair means were resorted to—therefore a Committee was appointed to revise voting lists, and nineteen persons were found non-residents, whose names were on the lists,

William C. Orcutt, non-resident name on Ward list.

I. T. Orcutt,	do.	do.
I. B. Orcutt,	do.	do.
Everet Reed,	do.	do.
Thomas A. Clark,	do.	do.
H. I. Foster,	do.	do.
B. T. Leeds,	do.	do.
Ebed Whitton,	do.	do.
Charles Johnson,	do.	do.
Daniel Moulton,	do.	do.

Nathaniel Naromore, non-resident, name on ward list.

Isaac Brown,	do.	do.
Joseph Puffer,	do.	do.
Lyman T. Gunn,	do.	do.
David Allen,	do.	do.
Andrew Gyer,	do.	do.
Richard G. Wait,	do.	do.

Most of which names were written on the list. Checked on 8th December, name of one of the Orcutt's (Ira B. Orcutt,) great excitement on opening polls 8th December, greater number present than ever recollected before. Warden read opinion of City Solicitor and said he should be governed by it. Challenged names of non-residents, and Mr. Arnold objected to it, Richard G. Wait attempted to vote, he seemed to evade question as to residence, his name was on the list, referred to warden, who was absent. There was great confusion on the 8th December. Warden told Mr. Wait he might vote for Aldermen. Thomas Dewhurst did not present himself to vote, but appeared in the ward room, thinks on 8th December, not positive. A tall man, supposed to be David Allen, said he had voted, and Mr. Wait had as good right to vote, did not recognise David Allen as the person who made remark at Ward room. The votes were very much mutilated, took up parcels frequently of mutilated ballots. Clerk declared number of votes and ballots, no one individual had a number of votes equal to the number of ballots. Am certain that a result similar to one shown did actually occur, am sure that in some cases, there was but one Common Council man's name on a single ticket. Whilst we were counting, benches were thrown down. Cutting up was merely separating the ballots for Common Council men. Took us three or four hours to count three or four hundred votes, they were so mutilated. After two or three officers had counted the votes, if found right, we threw them into a basket, some times the warden counted, making a third count; do not think all the votes were counted by each of the officers, whole number of ballots given in, I think were counted, think the results as counted were perfectly recorded by Clerk, but cannot swear. Between the hours of six and seven on evening of 8th had finished counting, and thought of adjourning, warden cautioned them not to receive his declaration on 8th as correct. Dined first at Fulton house, and then looked over the figures, which were on all of six sheets of paper, I think some of them were torn apart so as to look to be more. Clerk run over the figures first, found an error of one vote, think it was 195 which I made it. Clerk agreed, and it was altered, thought it was in list of Snelling's votes. Asked Clerk if he had got down the scattering votes,

said no, he then put them down at my suggestion, think scattering was 11. Really cannot tell how the last result at the Fulton house was arrived at. Am sure that the Clerk in taking scattering votes referred to some part of papers. Voting lists were taken out of hands of Inspectors by voters to examine. After 11th agreed with ward officers, to meet at Warden's house, and examine the papers, only Mr. Gould and myself went, Clerk did not go, learnt there, the papers were destroyed. At Fulton house, trusted to the estimates and calculations of Clerk. Clerk voted for whigs, knew the fact by seeing his ballot, his erasing his name and putting on mine instead. On 9th December were 43 present at ward room. Don't recollect of seeing Mr. Mahan's name on any other than regular ballots, but recollect seeing his name stricken off of some of the regular ballots, and no other name substituted. Saw Israel Ames's name printed on one ballot, think ballot was for Snelling, Shipley, Smith and Ames. Saw L. Grover's name on one ballot very much blotted, received I think as one ballot, do not recollect about the rest of ballot. Two votes from ward 8, and 1 from ward 4 thrown out and not counted, and two votes doubled together and put in by one person were thrown out. Was at a meeting where there were thirty or more, who agreed at that meeting, to vote for C. C. men *alone* and not for Mayor and Aldermen, and to be vote distributors for sitting members at second election. On 11th also, one man came and clapt in two votes doubled together, think that the votes were afterwards rejected—think from their size they were whig votes, but cannot say, cannot say positively whether they were counted, think they were not. When I checked Orcutt's name, it was on first election, do not know whether any of the illegal voters as given by me voted at second election.

Do not know where Ira B. Orcutt lives, to the best of my knowledge and belief he resides in ward 1. There is a possibility the votes from wards 6 and 4 might have been on second day, but know they were cast at 1st election, know the fact from the conversation which took place at Fulton house. Warden was obliged to call the meeting to order on 8th. Heard no dissatisfaction expressed till after the election of 11th.

Thatcher R. Raymond.—Was Inspector in ward 3, last city elections. On 8th, three persons named Orcutt came into ward room together, my impression is they voted, but am not positive. One of the Inspectors, I believe Mr. Perry, said they should not vote again. Don't know whether they reside in ward 3 or not. In counting votes, I gave in my estimates to the clerk, whose duty it was to keep the minutes, were a

great many mutilated votes. Recollect seeing the name of Ames on a ticket, don't know whether there were other names on the ticket or not, was not consulted by warden as to his declaration on 8th, if warden made any declaration, he said expressly and repeatedly, that it must not be relied on. The officers had merely given in their returns to clerk, but had not then counted them, knew nothing about the whole number of ballots. The clerk at Fulton house did the business up as to number of ballots, and number for choice, the officers looking over footings and casting them up. I assented to the result of 401. Whole number of votes must have been ascertained by taking all the aggregates and adding them together. Gave out to the clerk the number of ballots first, as distinct from number of votes for candidates, who kept an account of each, so as to ascertain whole number of ballots. Clerk does the figuring, and Inspectors the counting, and all assist in footing up. Ballots always thrown under table after being counted, as far as I know. Recollect that the scattering votes were added in at Fulton house. Two ballots folded together were thrown out on 8th. Saw no improper conduct on the part of the ward officers, they seemed disposed to do their duty. Think the vote for Tillson or Tileston, as testified to by Mr. Gould, was finally agreed to be Tillson.

Thomas Gould.—Acquainted with the Orcutts, heard they all lived in ward one.

John Snelling, Jr.—Knows Ira B. Orcutt, he told me that he voted on 8th Dec. in ward 3, that he lived in Pond street, near Charles R. bridge, didn't know what ward it was, but that his name was on ward list of number three, had always voted there, and always should.

The Committee are further directed to report all the circumstances attending either of the meetings in Ward Three, which in their opinion, were illegal or improper. Among these circumstances, they consider the adjournment of the meeting on the 8th December, by the sole authority of the Warden, believing, as they do, that the right to adjourn a Ward meeting, belongs to the citizens of the Ward. It also appears from the evidence that a number of ballots were rejected at each meeting. That on both occasions, two ballots were put in doubled in such a manner, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the Ward officers, that in each instance, the duplicate vote was cast by one individual, either by accident or design; these were not counted, although the Committee believe, they ought in each case, (under the peculiar circumstances developed in the course of the examination,) to have been counted as one vote each. Votes were also cast by legal voters at the first meeting, for non-resident candidates, which the Wardens and Inspectors considered illegal, and therefore rejected. The Committee think these should have been counted.

A number of persons, whose names were borne on the Ward list, presented themselves at the polls and claimed the right of voting, but as they were supposed to be non-residents, were refused. On the subject of non-resident voters, the Committee beg leave to refer to the learned opinion of the City Solicitor,—Document marked J.

The most unpleasant part of the duty devolving on the Committee, in connexion with this branch of

their instructions, remains yet to be performed, and it is, to express their unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of one of the officers of that Ward, in using menacing and indecorous language, to the great annoyance of his fellow citizens. It is the duty of the presiding officer in all such cases, to exercise the authority with which he is invested by the 4th section of the City Charter : — “ to preserve order and decorum, and to repress all riotous, tumultuous and disorderly conduct.”

In order that the Council may be in possession of all the information relative to the matter in dispute, which it is in the power of the Committee to communicate, they have annexed to this report all the papers and documents which appear to have any bearing on the case. They, however, have to express their regret, that certain papers frequently alluded to in the testimony of the Ward officers, — as those, from which they obtained the result of the election of the 8th of December, have not come to the possession of the Committee, although they have diligently inquired for them. The absence of these papers has been a source of perplexity and embarrassment through the whole examination, and the more particularly so, as no one of those officers appeared to recollect distinctly how they arrived at the result proclaimed by them on 9th.

Your Committee, after a patient investigation of the whole subject, (having held more than twenty meetings for that purpose,) remain unanimously of the opinion, “ that there was no election of Common Council men in Ward three on the 8th of Decem-

ber last." And as it does not appear in evidence, that there were illegal votes received, or legal votes rejected, *sufficient*, essentially to vary the result of the election on the 11th of that month, they respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution proposed by them in their first Report.

For the Committee,

DANIEL L. GIBBENS.

April 10th, 1835.

A. Loose papers on file.

B.

GROCERS' TICKET—WARD No. 3.

For Mayor.

Theodore Lyman, Jr.

For Aldermen,

Thomas Wetmore
 Charles Leighton,
 Josiah Dunham,
 Winslow Lewis,

John Binney,
 Jacob Hall,
 John B. M'Cleary,
 Joseph H. Hayward.

Warden—Samuel Chessman.*Common Council,*

James Clark,
 Norman Seaver,

Samuel W. Hall,
 David Tillson,

Inspectors,

James Sweet,
 Phineas A. Stone
 Thomas Howe,

Levi Brown,
 George C. Piper.

Clerk—William L. Beal.*School Committee*—Dr. E. Palmer.*Overseer of the Poor*—Thomas S. Pitman.

C.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.—WARD 3.

For Mayor,

Theodore Lyman, Jr.

For Aldermen,

Caleb Eddy,
 J. B. M'Cleary,
 Nathan Gurney,
 Samuel Greele,

Josiah Dunham,
 Edmund Winchester,
 Thomas Wetmore,
 Joseph H. Hayward.

For Warden.

Darius Boardman.

For Clerk,

Enoch W. Perry.

For Common Council,

Simon G. Shipley,
 Geo. W. Smith,

John Snelling,
 John A. Mahan.

School Committee—Dr. Ezra Palmer, Jr.*Overseer of the Poor*—Jonathan Ingalls.*Inspectors,*

Samuel Fullerton,
 John Snelling, Jr.
 Horatio N. Crane,

Thomas Gould, Jr.
 David Woodman.

D.

Offered by Mr. Ellis,

The votes for Council men as first declared by warden,

Whole number,	379
Choice,	130
James Clark,	196
S. W. Hall,	195
David Tillson,	194
Norman Seaver.	193
S. G. Shipley,	186
G. W. Smith,	191
Jno. Snelling,	195
John A. Mahan	130

E.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1835.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, residents of ward 3, on the 8th of December last, voted in ward 3 for *Common Council Men*, and that *we did not vote for Mayor and Aldermen.*

E. W. Perry. None except E. Winchester.

Wm. T. Spear,

Samuel Jones,

John C. Cone. Did not vote for Mayor, but did for the other officers.

George W. Smith. Did not vote for Mayor, but did for the other officers.

Joseph Ripley,

L. R. Lincoln. Did not vote for Mayor.

A. G. Chick,

John A. Mahan. Did not vote for Mayor.

F.

Charles P. Curtis, Esq.

There is no written *rule* in the Senate applicable to cases like that stated in your note of this morning—the practice of the Legislature however, *has been long established*, and in all cases, where a greater number of persons than it is required to elect, have a majority, *those having the highest numbers are declared to be chosen.*

The only case in point, to which I have time now to refer, in support of the practice above stated, is that of the election of Senators for Suffolk, in May 1827, by the two branches of the Legislature. An abstract of the Report in this case, is subjoined, and I have added to it, in red ink, the votes given

by the people for the several candidates, to show that their several aggregates had no influence on the decision of the Legislature. Respectfully,

Your ob't, serv't.

CHARLES CALHOUN.

Sen. Chamb. Feb. 13, 1835.

May. 1827. The whole number of votes given in Convention of the two houses for Senators, to fill the vacancies in the district of Suffolk, was 353

Necessary for a choice 177

Votes given by
the People

1789	Thomas Welch, Jr., had	285
1804	Caleb Loring,	243
2061	Francis C. Gray,	240
1306	Nathaniel P. Russell	189
2034	Wm. Sullivan,	188
1481	David Henshaw,	112
1438	Andrew Dunlap,	101
1469	John W. James,	71

The four persons first named were declared to be elected, and they took their seats accordingly.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1835. I certify the above to be correct.

CHARLES CALHOUN,
Clerk of the Senate.

G.

The whole number of votes returned in May, 1822, for two Senators for the district of Hampden, was 2402

Necessary for a choice,	1203
Jona. Dwight, Jr. had	1712
James Fowler,	1266
Alanson Knox,	1237
Abel Bliss, Jr.	219
Scattering,	371

2)4805

2402

The returns were examined in the first instance by the Governor and Council, who issued the usual certificates of election to Messrs. Dwight and Fowler, and this decision was confirmed, after examination of returns, by the Senate.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1835. I certify the above statement to be correctly made from the Journals of the Senate.

CHARLES CALHOUN,
Clerk of the Senate.

H.

To the Warden and Inspectors of Ward No. 3.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, DEC. 8, 1834.

GENTLEMEN,

In answer to the question proposed on your behalf, viz :—
 “Whether an inhabitant of the City has a right to vote for *Ward Officers* in any other Ward than that of which he is an inhabitant, although his name should be borne on the list of such other Ward”—

I am of opinion, that although the City Charter may perhaps be considered not to provide expressly for the case stated, yet it seems to be most conformable to the spirit and intent of the regulations respecting such elections in the City of Boston, and also in analogy with the general right of voting in towns, that the person claiming a right to vote should be an inhabitant of the Ward where he wishes to exercise that right ; and I give you my opinion accordingly.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN PICKERING, *City Solicitor.*

I.

DANIEL L. GIBBENS, Esq.,

Chairman of the Committee of Common Council.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
 Feb. 2, 1835. }

SIR:

I have considered the question submitted to me on behalf of your Committee, viz :

“Can any Justice of the Peace, belonging to said Committee, lawfully administer an oath to any of the parties appearing before said Committee on the subject of a contested election, provided the parties be willing to be sworn.”

And I am of opinion that a justice may lawfully administer an oath in the case supposed.

In a general view of the subject, the question of the election must be determined upon the *evidence* produced to the Committee. The question then arises, what description of evidence shall be required?

By the City Charter, the Common Council have authority “to decide ultimately upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections and returns of its members ;” and, in order to effect this, they may doubtless prescribe their own mode of satisfying themselves on those points ; subject only to the general principle, that the mode adopted must be such as

would be reasonable under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. As evidence under oath is recognized in our system of jurisprudence as the usual and best means of ascertaining facts in legal and other formal proceedings, the Common Council may reasonably and lawfully require that species of proof in contested elections ; and an oath may be administered accordingly by any Justice who is a member of their Committee of Elections.

The late act, of 1834, chapter 69, entitled "An act concerning unlawful oaths" was not, in my opinion intended to prohibit oaths in cases like the present one.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN PICKERING.

J.

TO DANIEL L. GIBBENS, ESQ.,

Chairman of the Committee of Elections.

BOSTON, MARCH 30, 1835.

SIR,

I have received your communication on behalf of the Committee on Elections, submitting the following questions, viz :

1st. Have Inspectors a right to refuse the ballot of a voter whose name is on the list, on the ground that such voter does not reside in the Ward where he offers to vote ?

2d. Has a voter, whose name is borne on the lists of the Ward in which he applies to vote, but where he does not reside, a right to vote for Mayor and Aldermen ; and if he have such a right, may he also vote for Common Council men, or shall he be prevented from so doing on the ground that Common Council men are Ward Officers, like Wardens, Clerks, and Inspectors ?

3d. When a voter puts in two ballots, is it the duty of the Inspectors, knowing the fact, to reject one or both of said ballots ?

The decision of the first of these questions will be materially influenced by the view that should be taken, under our laws, of the nature of the office and general duties of the Inspectors of Elections.

In the case of *Capen v. Foster*, decided by the Supreme Court, the authority of these officers came under discussion ; but that cause was argued upon general grounds, independently of the peculiar organization of the City Government. The

learned Chief Justice who gave the opinion of the Court, after stating the right of the citizen to enjoy his elective franchise, and to have a remedy against town officers presiding at elections who deprive him of his vote, proceeds to observe — that the decisions heretofore made in this Commonwealth apply only to Selectmen of towns, “ whose duty it is, both to determine upon the claim of the voter and to receive his vote, and who, by refusing to receive his vote, do at the same time refuse to allow his claim. It perhaps may be a different question, whether the same right of action exists against the Warden and Inspectors of Wards, under the City Charter, who, as the law stands, are merely ministerial officers, authorized to ascertain the identity of those voters whose names are borne on the list of voters delivered to them by the Mayor and Aldermen, and to receive the votes of such persons. By the terms of the act they have no authority to add any name to the list, or to receive the vote of any person whose name is not on the list, or to consider or determine on the qualifications of any person offering himself as a voter. It may, therefore, be still considered as an unsettled question, under the peculiar organization of the City of Boston, whether the remedy of a citizen, who has been deprived of his right of voting, is by an action against the Warden and Inspectors, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or against either of them respectively, as it shall appear upon the circumstances of each particular case, that the loss of such right has been occasioned by the failure of the one or the other, in the discharge of their respective and appropriate duties.”

It will be perceived in the case here cited, that the Court determine only that the Inspectors have no authority to receive the vote of any person whose name is not on the list of voters ; but they do not expressly decide the converse of this, namely, that any person whose name is on the list shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding any legal disqualification whatever, as, for example his not being a citizen of the United States, or not being an inhabitant of the town where he claims the right of voting, &c. From the language used by the Court, however, in respect to the ministerial nature of the office of Inspectors,— who are not to judge of the qualifications of voters, but are to govern themselves by the list which is furnished by the Mayor and Aldermen and to receive the votes of persons whose names are on that list, — it seems to be a just inference, that the Inspectors have not a right to refuse the ballot of a voter (whose name is borne on the list) on the ground that he does not reside in the Ward where he offers to vote.

It would be a violation of right and of the privileges of other

electors, for any person to claim and exercise the right of voting merely because his name is found on the Voting List, when he is in fact not a qualified voter ; as for example, if he should claim the right of voting after he had become an inhabitant of another town, or of another State, his name still happening to remain on the list of voters in his original place of residence. But the question then arises, if a citizen should be found, who was willing to make such a claim under such circumstances, what remedy is to be applied ?

In the elections in *towns*, according to the remarks of the Court in the case above cited, the same body of town officers (the Selectmen) make out the lists of voters and also officiate at elections, and they may allow the claim of the voter, or not, as the case shall require. But in the peculiar organization of the government of this City the conducting of elections is a duty divided between two sets of officers — the Mayor and Aldermen, who judge of qualifications and make out the lists — and the Ward Officers, who officiate at the elections, and whose duties, as the Court observe, are merely *ministerial*.

The strictly legal remedy for the abuse of the elective franchise, in the case supposed, would probably be, not for the Inspector to refuse the vote of an unqualified person, but to prosecute the party, who should presume to vote under such circumstances. But it may be further observed, that even if the Inspector should, in a clear and unequivocal case, think fit to refuse the vote of an unqualified person, no injurious consequences would be likely to result to the officer ; for even if he should be exposed to an action (which does not appear by the case above referred to) the claim of the voter to compensation must still rest upon the real merits of his case ; and if he had no right to vote, he can have no ground to complain of a violation of his rights, and consequently can have no just claim to damages for the refusal of his vote.

2. In reply to the second question, I beg leave in the first place to observe, generally, that in the case supposed I think the right to vote for members of the Common Council must be deemed co-extensive with the right to vote for Mayor and Aldermen, whatever that right may be ; which will be presently considered. The members of the Common Council, as well as the Mayor and Aldermen, are officers of the City at large, and not of any particular section of it. They are chosen, it is true, in the different Wards ; just as representatives to the General Court are chosen in the different towns of the commonwealth. But although the choice of State representatives is thus made by the towns, separately (in a similar manner to that of Common Council men in the different Wards of this city,) yet the representatives are public officers of the

State, and not town officers of the corporations which elect them.

By a just analogy, therefore, I think the members of the Common Council are to be considered as public officers of whole city, and not merely *Ward* officers. And I beg leave to add here, that in conformity to these views of this branch of the city government I had the honor, some years since (February 2, 1830) to submit to a former Committee of Elections my opinion, that the Members of the Common Council were not to be considered as *Ward* officers.

The question then recurs, whether a voter, in the case supposed by the second question, has a right to vote for Mayor and Aldermen and Members of the Common Council, in a *Ward* in which he was lately resident, his name still remaining on the voting list of such *Ward* — or whether he shall be prevented from voting for Common Council men on the ground that they are *Ward* officers.

It was manifestly the intention of the legislature, that the Voting Lists should be used as a general guide to the public officers in conducting the elections ; and they have been found an important safeguard to the right of suffrage ; more particularly in large towns, where the voters are not personally known to the officers presiding at elections. If, however, the general object of this regulation of the elections is obtained, it would seem to satisfy the views which the legislature had in prescribing it.

Now in the case immediately under consideration, that is, the election of public officers for the city at large, the general intent and object of the law are, to make it certain, practically, that none but *inhabitants of the city* should vote for their officers, and not to carry out, theoretically, the principle of obliging every citizen to vote in a particular section of the city for officers who are to represent the city at large.

The elections of *Ward* officers seem to rest upon a different ground. They bear, strong analogy to the election of town officers ; and the same reasons, which require the voters in town affairs to be *inhabitants of the towns* where they vote, seem to make it proper, that the voters for *Ward* officers should also be *inhabitants of the Wards* where they vote. The obvious considerations of the intimate relation which must subsist between the constituent and representative, so far as respects the affairs of their own section or *Ward*, and the requisite personal knowledge of the *Ward* affairs, apply with much the same force as in the case of towns.

Upon the best examination, therefore, which I have been able to give the subject, but certainly not without being aware of some considerations that may be urged to the contrary, I have come to the conclusion, on the whole, that in the case

supposed in the second question, a qualified voter might vote for the officers there mentioned. I may add as a circumstance not unworthy of attention in a case of this kind, that the practical exposition of the law, ever since the city government was established, has been, as I understand, conformable to these views.

3d. The third question may not admit of an answer in so general a form as that in which the question itself is proposed. The case resolves itself, mainly, into a question of intention in the voter ; and that intention may be honest or fraudulent, which must be determined, generally speaking, by the circumstances of each case. Many cases, materially differing from each other, may be supposed, and do in fact continually occur. It may happen, for example, that a voter may accidentally give in two ballots containing the names of opposing candidates ; in which case the natural inference must be, that they were innocently put in by mistake ; but, as the presiding officers would have no means of deciding which of the two candidates was the voter's choice, both votes must be rejected for uncertainty ; and such uncertainty is constantly made the ground of rejecting votes by the House of Representatives ; whose decisions on these subjects are entitled to great weight.

On the other hand, if the two ballots given in should both be for the same candidate, they might be honestly or fraudently deposited, according to the accompanying circumstances ; one of the ballots for example, may be so folded up within the other, or be otherwise so given in, as to leave no room to doubt of the fraudulent intent of the voter ; or on the contrary, (as has often occurred since printed votes have been used,) two votes of the same size and appearance may adhere together and be honestly deposited as one vote ; in which case it would be doing injustice to the voter to reject both. The election laws, accordingly impose a penalty only in case a person shall " knowingly " give in more than one vote. And in cases similar to this, in principle, the House of Representatives have decided, that one of the two votes should be allowed.

It is obvious, therefore, that no general answer can be given to the third question proposed, which will aid the Committee in their deliberations. But the principles above stated may not be without use, when specific cases come under consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PICKERING,

City Solicitor.

K.

*To the Committee on Elections of the Common Council.*CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
March 17, 1835. }

GENTLEMEN :

I have considered the question submitted to me by you, viz.

Does that provision of the 7th section of the City Charter which directs "that if the ward elections cannot be conveniently completed on the first day, the same may be adjourned to another day, for that purpose, not longer distant than three days," allow of more than one adjournment within the three days?

Though the terms of this section by itself may appear, at first view, to require a strict construction and to limit the inhabitants to a single adjournment within the period of the three days, yet upon taking the whole charter together, and considering the objects contemplated in the law, I am inclined to the opinion, that the expression in this instance is to be more liberally construed, and that there may be more than one adjournment, (within the limited time) if the progress of the election shall render it necessary.

The object of the Legislature evidently was, that the citizens might have a sufficient opportunity of completing their elections within a reasonable period. This object might be defeated by allowing only one adjournment ; and, as the elective franchise is among those invaluable rights which the citizens would most reluctantly give up, or suffer to be restrained, it will not be safe to presume, that such was the intention of the Legislature ; such an intention, in derogation of the right of suffrage, must rest upon the plain and unequivocal language of the laws.

When, therefore, the Charter says in the present instance, that the elections may be "adjourned to another day," I think it must be considered as merely equivalent to saying, that the meeting may be "adjourned ;" and, as the objects of such adjournment may require more than one day, the Legislature have allowed more ; but at the same time have thought fit to prescribe some limits (the three days) in order that the elections throughout the City should, at all events, be completed within a reasonable time for the organization of the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PICKERING, *City Solicitor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Common Council — No. 7....1835.



In Common Council, March 12, 1835.

The following Report and Order were read, laid on the table, and, together with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Standing Committee on the Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, who were "instructed to make an examination into the present condition of the House of Industry, particularly in relation to its accomodation and fitness to the wants and circumstances of the inmates, in what manner the said inmates are generally classified, and what proportion are foreign paupers;" also,

“to consider and report, previously to the passage of the annual appropriations, if the said House will require any alterations or additions, during the present municipal year,” beg leave to

REPORT IN PART.

The Committee have regarded it as their duty to give an early attention to the several important matters referred to them; and in their investigations they have been essentially aided by the very thorough and able report of their predecessors, as well as by the suggestions of the Directors and Superintendent of the Institution. An interesting communication from the gentleman last referred to, made in answer to questions proposed by the Committee, accompanies this Report.

There were in the House of Industry on the first day of March,

352 white Males,
213 white Females,
16 colored Males,
20 colored Females.

Total, 601

Of this number,

167 are natives of Boston,
36 are from other towns in this state,
62 are from other states ;

265 of American origin,
336 of Foreign origin.

The number of Foreigners admitted into this Institution, is regularly and constantly increasing; and un-

less some effective means can be devised to prevent the introduction of paupers from abroad, to be supported by the public bounty, the evil must soon become intolerable. The number of foreigners admitted into the House of Industry, during each of the last five years has been as follows :—

1830	291
1831	380
1832	405
1833	604
1834	631

It appears from the “Statistics of the House of Industry for the year 1834,” a copy of which accompanies this report, that, during the year, 1383 individuals were admitted or re-admitted into the House ; of whom 542 were Americans, and 841 were foreigners. Of the Americans, only 268 were natives of Boston.

Your Committee fully concur with their predecessors of the last year in the opinion, that “ the inducements offered by our Almshouses, and the slight restraints imposed upon ship masters, have increased the emigration to this country of a large proportion of the foreign paupers, with whom we are burthened.” It is believed, on good authority, that Parishes have paid the passages of their poor to this country, to free themselves from their support.

In the construction and arrangement of the apartments in the House of Industry, there are many defects, which demand the immediate attention of the City Government. The main building is, in most respects, badly designed, and ill adapted to the pur-

poses for which it was intended. It is not easily supervised, cannot be warmed and ventilated in a thorough and economical manner, and does not admit of a proper classification of the inmates.

The kitchen is a large common room in the centre of the basement story, accessible on all sides. This one room serves for the cook shop, bake house, laundry, ironing and drying rooms for at least 600 inmates. It also contains the pump most used, and the boilers for hot water. The steams arising from the various operations carried on in this room, are mingled and diffused through the building, creating an offensive and unwholesome atmosphere. But the worst evil is the immoral influence of bringing into familiar intercourse great numbers of both sexes. The cooking and baking are done by men, the washing and ironing by women. In this kitchen, your Committee are assured, plans of mischief are made, elopements of dissolute men and women are agreed on, food and clothing are stolen, the young and inexperienced in mischief receive instruction from the older, who have acquired experience in various alms houses and prisons; and, in a few instances, the number of inmates has been increased by the fruits of illicit intercourse.

The dining room for the men is not large enough by about one third. Tables are, consequently, set in various parts of the House, producing much confusion, inconvenience and waste.

To remedy these evils and some others not yet referred to, your Committee recommend, that the following alterations of the House of Industry be undertaken as soon as the season will permit.

First, That an additional building 140 feet long and 25 feet wide, one story high, be erected in the rear of the main building, and attached to it. In this building it is proposed to have a large dining hall and cook room, to be occupied by the men; and a large wash room, a place for ironing and a drying room, to be occupied by the women.

Second, That the greater part of the present kitchen be converted into a store room for clothes, suitably fitted up with shelves, &c. Such a room is very much needed. At present, the clothing is kept in three or four small rooms, remote from each other; and in bags and bundles in the sleeping rooms of the inmates. In the room proposed, the women may be required to work under the eye of the Overseer of the clothing department.

Third, that the present dining room for the men be converted into a bake room and tailor's shop.

Some alterations in the basement story of the main building, which the Committee think would be useful, are indicated in the accompanying plans.

Your Committee also recommend, That a rain water cistern, to contain not less than a hundred hogsheads, be constructed near the wash room.

That another well be dug near the cook room.

That the great drain in front of the house be given up, and a new one made in the rear.

That the yards for drying clothes, and for the use of the insane subjects, be enlarged.

And that, in all cases where it is practicable, two rooms occupied by female inmates, be thrown into one, to be warmed by a single stove instead of two wood fires.

Your Committee have conferred with the Directors of the House of Industry, relative to the alterations and additions here proposed ; and the plans and estimate of the architect are herewith submitted. It will be seen that the estimated expense of these improvements is \$3703 72 in addition to the labor which may be performed by the inmates of the House.

Your Committee think that the inmates of the House of Industry are classified as well as the present arrangements of the House will permit. The children are kept entirely separate from the adults. The building recently erected, called the "Children's Asylum," is well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. A more convenient and a better arranged building could not be desired. The black and white inmates are, in general, kept separate from each other. Buildings remote from each other are appropriated to the insane of different sexes. And should the improvements recommended in this report, be made by the City Council, the laboring males and females will be wholly separated. Your Committee are, however, fully of the opinion, that a more marked distinction should be made between the unfortunate and the vicious poor. They should not be compelled to associate together, under any circumstances. There should be a broad distinction in their accommodations, their diet, the labor required of them, and their general treatment. While the former class should experience that sympathy and kindness, which would tend to make them forget their misfortunes, the latter should be taught to

regard the House of Industry rather as a place of punishment to be avoided, than as an asylum to be sought. Let this just discrimination be carefully made, and this course of treatment rigidly followed, and a multitude of sturdy paupers, who now regard the House of Industry as their home, would cease to depend upon public charity for their support.

Your Committee regard the want of proper and sufficient employment for the inmates of the House of Industry, as an evil of the first magnitude, and one which calls loudly for a remedy. It seems that all the females, who perform any labor, are engaged in the business of the House. No other employment,—no employment by which they *can earn any thing*,—is provided for them. There is not even a room for them to work in, if they had any work to do. It is true, the services of the more healthy and robust women, are needed in the ordinary affairs of so large an institution; but it is believed that even the aged and infirm, with proper conveniences for the purpose, might benefit both themselves and the House by contributing something towards their support.

With regard to the men, the state of things is not much better. Their principal employment is in picking oakum; “the net avails of which are small, averaging less than six cents a day for men’s work, who are considered comparatively active.” Your Committee are aware, that it is no easy matter to find suitable employment for paupers. The very fact that they *are* paupers, in this country, shows that they are imbecile either in body or mind or both.

Yet your Committee are decidedly of the opinion that, with proper arrangements, their labor may be rendered more regular and more productive. At least, such employments can fortunately be provided, as will prevent idle and vicious paupers from resorting to this Institution as a place of refuge from work and want.

In the alterations of the House, already suggested, in this Report, a convenient work-room for the females, in which they will be under the care of an Overseer, is contemplated. To secure suitable employment for the males, not only in the House of Industry, but also for a portion of those in the House of Correction, your Committee unanimously recommend the making of land on the flats belonging to the City at South Boston. At the close of the last municipal year, a proposition was submitted to the Council, recommending "that a Sea Wall should be erected the next year, connecting with and similar to that in the rear of the House of Correction; and that the grounds contiguous thereto, should be levelled and made to conform to the grounds in the rear of the House of Correction." By this operation, more than sixty-four thousand feet of land would be made, a valuable accommodation to these important institutions would be secured, and the very best kind of labor, for a portion of their inmates, would be provided; and, according to estimate, the whole expense to the City would not exceed twelve hundred dollars. But your Committee are of the opinion, that a much more extensive work should be undertaken. Regarding the kind of work, which the making of

this land would furnish, as well adapted to a portion of the inmates of both Houses, they earnestly call the attention of the Council to the subject. They are not prepared with plans and estimates for the extended work which they recommend; but they are entirely satisfied that, by a small annual appropriation, the City can provide the best kind of labor for the class of individuals referred to, and, at the same time, very much improve the condition of its Institutions at South Boston.

Your Committee therefore beg leave to offer for the consideration of the Council, the accompanying order.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee.

E. BAILEY, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, March 12, 1835.

Ordered, That a Committee of _____, to be joined, be appointed, to make the additions to, and alterations of, the House of Industry, proposed in this Report; also, to prepare and submit to the City Council plans and estimates for extending the sea-walls belonging to the City at South Boston.

INMATES OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, MARCH 1,
1835.

White Males,	-	-	-	-	-	352
Colored “	-	-	-	-	-	16
White Females,	-	-	-	-	-	213
Colored “	-	-	-	-	-	20

Total	-	-	-	-	-	601
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MALES over 12 years of age, natives of						
Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	74
Natives of other towns in Massachusetts,	-					22
Natives of other States,	-	-	-	-		28
Natives of foreign Countries,	-	-	-	-		150
						274

FEMALES over 12, natives of Boston,	-					74
Natives of other towns in Massachusetts,	-					8
Natives of other States,	-	-	-	-		19
Natives of Foreign Countries,	-	-	-	-		73
						174

CHILDREN under 12, whose parents be-						
long to Boston, boys 12, girls 7,	-					19
Of other towns in Massachusetts, boys 3,						
girls 3,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Of other States, boys 8, girls 7,	-	-	-	-		15
Of Foreign Countries, boys 71, girls 42,	-					113
						153

Of American origin, 265. Of Foreign origin 336

A large proportion of the Boston poor are aged,
and have been many years in the House ; on the oth-

er hand, the great bulk of Foreigners are, comparatively, new comers.

CONDITION AND EMPLOYMENT OF MEN.

Idiots 19, Insane 16, - - - -	35
Aged, sick and too infirm to labor, - -	56
	91
Employed attending fires, - - - -	2
Writing - - - -	1
Painting and Glazing, - - - -	1
Assistant with insane woman, -	1
Porter, - - - -	1
Tailors 4, Carpenters 4, Barbers 2, - - - -	10
Sweepers 3, Soap Boiler 1, -	4
Pig keepers 2, Overseers of Oakum 4, - - - -	6
Nurses and Overseers of Apartments, - - - -	8
Cooks 6, Shoemakers 3, - - -	9
Blacksmith 1, marking Clothing, &c. 1, - - - -	2
Bakers 3, at Barn 3, Boiling Junk 2, - - - -	8
Care of Beds 1, attendant in boys School 1, - - - -	2
Wood Sawyers, - - - -	4
	59
Oakum picking principally -	124
	274

Of the men employed in winter at picking oakum perhaps one third are able to perform harder labor. A large proportion, however, are sickly, broken down and inefficient—able to work one day and sick the next. On the whole, the net avails of oakum are small, averaging less than six cents per day for men's work, who are comparatively active. It must be observed that the most capable and industrious are employed as nurses and to fill various petty offices in the establishment. The inmates of an almshouse, to use the language of the Mayor, "can perform little beyond the ordinary domestic work of the House." Those whose constitutions are not broken, only come in when sick and go out again as soon as able to labor, generally to return to the haunts of intemperance and debauchery, to be again and again thrown on public or private charity.

To find employment suited to the capacity of paupers is no easy matter. Many of those who have muscular strength for labor, if not idiots, are too mentally inefficient for self direction; they cannot even work on a farm to advantage, except at the most simple operations, and if they attempt to pick oakum they spoil it. I know of no employment so suitable for such, as shovelling and wheeling gravel. The filling of the wharf will be just the job for them, when the weather will allow of out doors work, and will have a strong tendency to keep sturdy vagrants at a distance.

In *winter* the House of Industry numbers from 60 to 100 more men than in summer. The case is similar in other large almshouses as far as I have in-

formation. An unusual number have been discharged since the middle of February, reducing the population of the House near forty.

CONDITION AND EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE ADULTS.

Insane 27, Idiots 11, - - - -	38
Aged, sick and too infirm to labor, - -	60
	98
Employed sewing and knitting, - -	20
Washing and scrubbing, - -	24
Nurses, - - - -	7
Superintendent's domestics, -	2
Assistants in clothing store room,	2
Feeble women who take care of	
children, - - - -	13
Care of rooms, - - -	5
Domestics in children's Asylum,	3
	76
Total,	174

At present, no employment that brings in money is provided for females. Occasionally oakum picking has been tried, but without finding it an object, worthy of pursuit, especially while we have no room appropriated for that purpose.

The labor of washing and ironing 3000 pieces weekly, making and mending clothing for 600 persons, care of numerous sickly children, about 40 insane and idiots, and of 60 sick and infirm, make no inconsiderable employment for females able to work at all.

The 20 to 25 women, who do the washing and

other hard work, most of whom are here with small children, probably labor as smartly as domestics in general, who are hired in families, at \$1,50 per week.

Those who sew and knit are more or less infirm; some are quite aged.

I think, however, that something may be earned by females in this establishment, and that, in the proposed alteration of the main building, a room should be provided where the making of duck trowsers or other simple labor may be carried on under the eye of an efficient female overseer.

CHILDREN IN THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

In the new building called the "Children's Asylum," are 75 boys and 37 girls, from two and a half to ten years old in the two schools. Three or four sickly and idiotic children are older. *Forty one* are too young to be in the primary school.

In winter we have no labor for the school boys except that some of the largest, have some employment in and about their building—indeed very few could be considered able to work. In warm weather, for four years past, the boys have had labor of some sort, such as picking wool, stringing beads, shelling beans for market, splitting corn husks for beds, &c. but periods often occur when no proper employment can be procured. In the summer of 1832, forty five boys, of the average age of seven years, earned several hundred dollars at picking wool, besides attending school the usual hours.

The girls are small; but few remain in the House till they are eight years old—consequently, not much

can be expected from them in the way of labor. Girls of six years old and upwards knit and sew. All the stockings for the small school are knit by these little girls.

As a general rule, the black and white adults are kept in separate rooms. It sometimes happens that white women are seen in the colored women's apartments; they go there of their own accord. Some of the whites, particularly of the dissolute class of females, have been accustomed to live with the colored population of the City, and they prefer their society here. Occasionally black and white syphilitic patients are in the same ward.

It is attempted to classify the inmates as well as the construction of the building will allow, having regard to character and habits of cleanliness and order. Those who are considered as of the best character occupy the best parts of the main house; but all classes of white inmates except the sick and insane meet in the common dining rooms, kitchen and yards, and the better sort are too often annoyed and corrupted by the worst.

The insane of different sexes are not only kept in different rooms but in different buildings at a considerable distance from each other. An elderly sane man is usually employed as an assistant in the female insane rooms. This arrangement is necessary and not productive of evil.

The foreign poor supported in the House for longer or shorter periods of time, during the last year, have been more numerous than any preceding period. The expenditure for them has not been materially

augmented it is true; for they have generally remained a less time in the establishment than has been usual. About twenty have been taken out by the owners of vessels that brought them into Boston, and at least thirteen of that number have been conveyed back to the ports in Maine and the British Provinces from which they came. There are several families now in the House whose support is supposed to be chargeable to those who landed them in Boston from vessels. It is often exceedingly difficult if not impossible to ascertain how these people made their ingress into Massachusetts. Probably one half or more come by land or coasting vessels from other States.

From the appearance and character of the foreigners who have lately come into this country and found a temporary home in this Institution, there can be no doubt they were mostly paupers, vagrants or criminals in their native lands, and that "they have left their country for their country's good."

That immense numbers of paupers are shipped from Great Britain to the neighboring British Provinces is a well known fact, and it is almost equally certain that a large proportion of these are *forwarded* into the United States. Boston, renowned for its public and private charities, probably receives an undue share.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTEMAS SIMONDS, *Superintendent.*

House of Industry, March 9, 1835.

Statistics of the Boston House of Industry or Alms-house, for the Year 1834.

Number of Inmates, December, 31, 1833,	-	-	532
Admissions and re-admissions in 1834,	-	-	979
Births,	"	"	32
			1543

Discharges,	"	"	-	-	653
Desertions,	"	"	-	-	96
Indented—36 boys, 18 girls,	"	"	-	-	54
Died—57 men, 44 women, 29 children,	-	-	130		933

Remaining in the House, December 31, 1834, - 610

Namely—263 men, 101 boys, 186 women, 60 girls.

All over twelve years of age, are considered adults.

Average number of Inmates for the whole year, 548.

Greatest number at one time was, December 30th, 611.

Least number, June 15th, 475.

Thirteen hundred and eighty-three different individuals have been Inmates in 1834, for longer or shorter periods of time, (some of whom were out and in several times,) while only *two hundred and thirty-seven* have remained steadily in the House the whole year.

AGES.

Under one year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
From 1 to 6 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
" 6 to 12 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
" 12 to 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
" 20 to 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
" 30 to 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
" 40 to 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174
" 50 to 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
" 60 to 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
" 70 to 80 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
" 80 to 90 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

Total, - - - - - 1383

Men, insane, 40 ; idiotic, 31 ; women, insane, 38 ; idiotic, 19 ; children, idiotic, 8.

ADULTS BORN IN

Boston, - - - - -	215
Other towns in Massachusetts, - - - - -	108
Maine, - - - - -	40
New-Hampshire, - - - - -	31
Vermont, - - - - -	4
Rhode Island, - - - - -	8
Connecticut, - - - - -	9
New-York, - - - - -	16
Other States of the Union, - - - - -	16
Americans, - - - - -	447
Ireland, - - - - -	393
England, - - - - -	62
Scotland, - - - - -	19
British Provinces, - - - - -	14
Germany and North of Europe, - - - - -	28
France, - - - - -	8
West Indies, - - - - -	8
Other foreign countries, - - - - -	26
Foreigners, - - - - -	558
Children whose parents were born in Boston, ...	53
Elsewhere in the United States, ...	42
In Ireland, ...	238
In England, ...	25
In other foreign countries, ...	20
	378

Inmates of American origin, 542 ; of foreign origin, 341.

There has been, for several years, a constant diminution of native Americans supported in the House, with more than a corresponding increase of foreigners. A large proportion of these travel into this State, by land, from the British Provinces, and from other States.

FORMER BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION OF MEN.

Traders and Clerks, ...	20
Seamen, ...	58
Mechanics, ...	94
Laborers, and those who were brought up without particular employment, ...	428
	600

ARTEMAS SIMONDS, *Superintendent.**House of Industry, Dec. 31, 1834.*

ESTIMATE FOR THE CONTEMPLATED ADDITION TO
THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, VIZ :—

70 Perch of Trench and Cellar Stone		
laid	a 3 25	\$227 00
188 feet Dimension Stone laid	1	75 00
42 thousand Brick for Walls	13 00	546 00
Labor cutting way, building Flues, setting		
Boilers and Range, say	- -	400 00
Brick for Floor Paving	- -	80 00
		\$1,328 00
Lumber and Carpenter's work on Roof		\$932 00
Skylights, Doors, Windows and Stairs		400 00
Dining Room Floor and Rough Floor un-		
der Paving - - - - -		188 72
Lathing and Plastering - - - - -		200 00
40 square of Composition for Roof -		180 00
Cistern to contain 100 Hogsheads, say		200 00
Painting	"	50 00
Lead, &c. - - - - -		75 00
Lumber for Partition, &c. in the main		
House, the labor to be done by the sub-		
jects, say - - - - -		150 00
		\$3,703 72

Estimate for a Sea Wall \$1,000 to \$1200,
say - - - - - 1,200 00

The above estimates are exclusive of the labor of the subjects, such as making Windows and Doors, Digging for Cistern and Cellar, making Mortar and tending Masons, their labor may be estimated at \$1,000 or \$1,200.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Common Council — No. 8...1835.



In Common Council, March 21, 1835.

The Committee to whom were referred the papers relating to proposed alterations in the Fire Department Ordinance of 1833, with instructions to suggest such alterations therein as the adoption of the Resolutions previously reported by the same Committee, or other considerations, may render expedient, have considered the whole subject, and now ask leave to submit their

R E P O R T :

Your Committee recommend the passage of a new Ordinance on the subject submitted to them, and the repeal of that passed in 1833, as a mode of pro-

ceeding more convenient than the adoption of the alterations in the form of an additional Ordinance. The Ordinance of 1833 is herewith reported, with the amendments and additions, agreed upon by your Committee, inserted therein, and indicated by being printed in *Italics*.

By order of the Committee,

J. W. JAMES.

CITY OF BOSTON:

An Ordinance for the preventing and extinguishing of Fires, and establishing a Fire Department.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled,* That the Fire Department shall consist of a Chief Engineer, and as many other Engineers, not less than twelve, and not exceeding twenty in number, to be selected one from each Ward at the time of election,—and of as many Firemen, Enginemen, Hosemen and Hook and Ladder-men, to be divided into companies, as the number of Engines, and the number and quantity of other Fire Apparatus, belonging to the City, shall from time to time require or make expedient.

The election and appointment of the said Engineers shall be made annually, *who shall hold their offices until others are appointed*;—but vacancies may be filled at any time. And the said Chief and other Engineers shall, on his or their appointment, receive a certificate or warrant in the words following, viz : “ this certifies that A. B. is appointed an Engineer (or Chief Engineer) of the Fire Department of the

City of Boston, and is entitled to all the immunities belonging to said office.

Given under my hand this day of , A. D. 18 .
Mayor.

City Clerk."

and the respective rank of the Engineers shall be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That the Chief Engineer shall exercise the sole command over all members of the Fire Department, *while on duty at Fires*, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishing of the same, and for the protection of property, and the preservation of order thereat, required by the Laws and Ordinances, and the regulations of the Board of Engineers, as established under the provisions of the third section of this Ordinance.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That the Engineers shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, organize themselves as a Board of Engineers, *a majority of whom shall form a quorum*. The Chief Engineer shall preside at the meetings of said Board, and in his absence, the senior Engineer present ;—and they may make such Rules and Regulations, as they may see fit, for their own government. They shall have the superintendence and control of all the Engine and other houses used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and of all Furniture and Apparatus thereto belonging, and of the Engines, and all other Fire Apparatus the property of the City, and over the officers and members of the several companies attached to the Fire Depart-

ment, and over all other persons present at fires ; — and may make such Rules and Regulations for the government, discipline and good order of the Fire Department, and for the extinguishing of fires, as they may, from time to time, think expedient — but subject to the approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of said Engineers, whenever a fire shall break out in the City, to repair forthwith to, or near the place where the fire may be ; to take proper measures that the several Engines, and other Apparatus, be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire ; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the Fire Department, as others, in extinguishing the fire, removing furniture, goods, or other merchandize, from any building on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same ; and also in pulling down or demolishing any house or building, if occasion require, and further to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to, working at, or returning from fires ; and at all other times when companies attached to the Department are on duty : Provided, however, that when any fire occurs in either of the adjoining towns, it shall be the duty of only such, and so many of said Engineers to repair to such town, as shall have been previously designated for said purpose by said Board of Engineers.

And said Engineers, as often as they may deem

it expedient, or the Mayor and Aldermen shall direct, shall appoint Committees from their own body, each to consist of three at least, who shall carefully examine and inquire into the condition of the Engines, and all other Fire Apparatus, and of the Engine and other Houses belonging to the City, and used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and of the Companies attached to the said Department ;—and the Board shall annually report the same to the Mayor and Aldermen, and oftener if thereunto required, and shall cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the Fire Department to be published annually, in such manner as the Mayor and Aldermen may direct.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That there shall be annually appointed, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, a suitable person to be called Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, who shall hold his office until a successor be chosen, and receive such compensation for his services as the City Council may direct. And it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent to act as Secretary of the Board of Engineers, keep a record of their proceedings, notify all meetings of the Board, keep the books, collect the bills, make the required disbursements, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the said Engineers. And it shall be the further duty of the said Superintendent, to attend all such examinations of Committees of the Board of Engineers, provided for in the fourth section of this Ordinance, as they may direct ; — and whenever the Engines, or other Fire Apparatus, Engine or

other Houses used by the Fire Department, require alterations, additions, or repairs, the said Superintendent shall cause the same to be made, under the direction of the Committee on the Fire Department. And he shall receive and submit to the Board of Engineers, who shall transmit to the Board of Aldermen, all returns of officers, members, and Fire Apparatus, made by the respective companies as hereinafter prescribed; and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department, shall receive a like direction. The said Superintendent shall also keep fair and exact Rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member; — and shall once a year, and oftener if directed by the Mayor and Aldermen, report in writing to the City Clerk, who shall keep a record of the same, all accidents by fire within the City, with the causes thereof, as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, together with the names of the owners, or occupants. And the said Superintendent shall be provided with a suitable office, at which he shall give his constant attendance from nine o'clock in the forenoon until two in the afternoon, on week days, through the year; and all bills contracted by him on behalf of the Department shall be examined by the Board of Engineers before they are passed to the auditing officers of the City Government.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained,* That in case of the absence of the Chief Engineer at fires, the Engineer next in rank, who may be present, shall execute the duties of his office.

SECT. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That the position of the Chief Engineer at fires shall be indicated by such Signal Lantern as may be adopted by the Board of Engineers.

SECT. 8. *Be it further ordained*, That as many Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Fire Companies, shall from time to time be formed by the Mayor and Aldermen as they shall deem expedient, and each of said companies shall consist of as many men as said Mayor and Aldermen may appoint, not exceeding to each Engine Company seventy-five, to each Hose and Hook and Ladder Company fifty, and to each Bucket, Fire or other Company, twenty-five, unless otherwise ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 9. *Be it further ordained*, That no person under eighteen years of age shall be admitted a member of the Fire Department ; and that not more than one fifth part of any company shall be persons under twenty-one years of age ; and that no person under twenty-one years of age shall be an officer in any Company : That the age of every person under twenty-one years whose name shall be offered to the Mayor and Aldermen for admission into any Company, shall be stated in the list ; and that no person under the age of twenty-one years, shall be admitted into the Fire Department unless a written certificate of the consent of his parents, master or guardian, shall be transmitted to the Mayor and Aldermen with his application for admission.

SECT. 10. *Be it further ordained*, That every member of the Fire Department shall upon his ap-

pointment by the Mayor and Aldermen receive a certificate or warrant which he shall be holden to produce within thirty days after he shall have become a member of said Department ; and annually, in the month of May thereafter, to the commanding officer of the militia company within whose bounds he may reside.

SECT. 11. *Be it further ordained,* That each of the companies formed, and appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, shall choose a foreman, two assistant foremen and a clerk, at such times as they may deem expedient, to be approved and warranted by the Mayor and Aldermen, who, after being so approved and warranted, shall serve until others are chosen, unless sooner discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen. They may also make such rules and regulations respecting the internal government of their respective companies as they may deem expedient—subject to the approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen ; and a copy of said regulations shall be deposited with the Mayor and Aldermen, and another with the Board of Engineers.

SECT. 12. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Foreman to see that the several Engines and Apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same, are kept neat, clean, and in order for immediate use ; it shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the City Ordinances, the Rules and Regulations of the Depart-

ment, and the orders of the Engineers. They shall also keep, or cause to be kept by the clerks of their respective companies, fair and exact Rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge, and the age of each member, and accounts of all city property entrusted to the care of the several members, and fair records of the proceedings of the company, in a book provided for that purpose by the city, which Rolls or Record books are always to be subject to the order of the Board of Engineers, and the Mayor and Aldermen. They are also to make, or cause to be made to the *Superintendent*, true and accurate returns of all the members, with their ages, and the apparatus entrusted to their care, whenever called upon so to do *by the Board of Engineers, or Mayor and Aldermen*; — also, special returns of all persons admitted by the companies, with their ages, and of all officers chosen by the companies, and of all members discharged therefrom, within ten days after such admission, election, or discharge, to be by said *Board of Engineers* transmitted to the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 13. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Fire Companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the City, to repair forthwith to their respective Engines, Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Bucket carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey them in as orderly a manner as may be, to or near the place where the fire may be, and in conformity with the directions of the Chief, or other Engineer, to exert

themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said Engines, Hose, Hooks, and Ladders, and other apparatus, and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do, by any Engineer, — and upon permission of the Chief, or other Engineer, shall, in an orderly and quiet manner, return said Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Bucket Carriages, and other apparatus, to their respective places of deposit. *Provided*, that in the absence of all the Engineers, such directions and such permission may be given by their respective Foremen.

SECT. 14. *Be it further ordained*, That on the return of said Engines and other Apparatus, they shall, by the said Companies, respectively, be well washed, cleansed, oiled, and securely housed ; and once in every month, and oftener if necessary, said Companies shall meet for the purpose of examining the state of their respective Engines and other Apparatus, and seeing that the same are in good order and fit for service ; and once in each of the months of May, July, and September, shall draw out their respective Engines and other Apparatus, to wash and cleanse them, and to exercise the members ; and the same carefully return.

SECT. 15. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the special duty of Firemen to exert themselves to supply water for the Engines, to protect the Engine-men and other members of the Department from being interrupted in the discharge of their duty by the bystanders, to keep all idle and suspected persons at a proper distance from the fire, and from

the vicinity, to save and protect furniture, merchandize, and other property, to form lines across the streets, lanes, and avenues, leading to the place where the fire is, and at reasonable and proper distances therefrom, for the purposes of preserving order, preventing plunder, excluding all improper persons, enforcing the regulations of the Department, and to perform any other duty which they may be called upon to do by any Engineer.

SECT. 16. *Be it further ordained*, That the Engineers and members of the several companies regularly admitted and appointed, shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time direct to be furnished at the expense of the City ; and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same except under such restrictions and regulations as the Mayor and Aldermen may direct.

SECT. 17. *Be it further ordained*, That if any member of the said companies shall wilfully neglect, or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, disobedience to officers, or to any Engineer, he shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than *one*, nor more than five dollars, or may be suspended from duty, (in which case he shall not be allowed to wear the badge or insignia of the department during the term of such suspension,) or be discharged from the Fire Department by the Mayor and Aldermen. *But any member of said companies may, for any of said offences, be suspended by a vote of the Board of Engineers, until the circumstances can be investigated,*

and the case determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 18. *Be it further ordained*, That all persons present not members of any of said companies, are hereby enjoined to obey the directions of any Engineer, given at any fire, and to render their services, if required by any Engineer, under a penalty of not less than two nor more than twenty dollars ; and it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers, to report to the Mayor and Aldermen, the name of every person liable to the penalties provided by this section, and also the name of members of either of the several companies, neglecting or refusing to comply with the duties by this ordinance enjoined.

SECT. 19. *Be it further ordained*, That the City Council may by a concurrent vote, at any time, remove from office the Chief Engineer or any of the other Engineers, and that the Mayor and Aldermen may at any time discharge any or all of the members of any of said companies.

SECT. 20. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the City Marshal and Constables of the City, to repair with their staves or such other badges of office as the Mayor and Aldermen shall direct on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power, under the direction of the City Marshal or Head Constable, for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of theft, and dilapidation of property, and the removal of all suspected persons, for which service the Constables shall receive such

compensation as shall be in each case ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 21. *Be it further ordained,* That immediately on the alarm of fire, it shall be the duty of the respective Watchmen to give notice thereof, within their respective districts, by crying "Fire," and mentioning the street or direction where it may be, and if any Watchman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay one dollar, and if it shall happen that a chimney only shall be on fire, either by night or day, the bell shall not be rung, but only when a building is proclaimed to be on fire.

SECT. 22. *Be it further ordained,* That if any chimney, stove-pipe, or flue within the City, shall take or be set on fire, the occupant of the house to which such chimney, stove-pipe or flue appertains; or the person or persons so setting the same on fire, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful for any person to set fire to and burn his chimney, stove-pipe, or flue, between sunrising and noon; if the buildings contiguous are wet with rain, or covered with snow; and it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers to report to the Mayor and Aldermen the name of every person liable to the penalty provided by this section, in their first returns thereafter.

SECT. 23. *Be it further ordained,* That whenever it shall be determined at any fire by any three or more of the Engineers, or a majority of any greater number of the Engineers present, to be necessary, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building, the same may be done by their joint order.

SECT. 24. *Be it further ordained,* That the power of making and establishing rules and regulations for the transportation and keeping of Gunpowder within the City of Boston, and of granting Licenses for the keeping and sale thereof in the City, according to the provisions of an act, entitled ‘an act for further regulating the storage, safe keeping, and transportation of Gunpowder in the town of Boston,’ and of any other Act or Acts on the same subject shall be exercised and performed by the Chief and other Engineers, and the power and duty of seizing any Gunpowder kept or being within the said City or the harbor thereof contrary to the provisions of the said Act or Acts, shall be exercised and performed by the said Engineers or any of them, and in case of any seizure being made by any Engineer, other than the Chief, he shall forthwith report to the Chief Engineer, who shall cause said Gunpowder to be libelled and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the said first mentioned statute, and all the other powers and duties granted or enjoined in and by the said Act or Statutes, shall be performed by the said Chief or one of the other Engineers.

SECT. 25. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers, to inquire for, and examine into all shops and other places, where shavings or other such combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and from time to time, and at all times, to be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever in the opinion of any two of them, the same may be dangerous to the security of the City from fires, and to direct the

tenant or occupant of said shops or other places to remove the same, or to pay the expense of such removal under the direction of such Engineers.

SECT. 26. *Be it further ordained,* That all moneys received for fines, forfeitures, and penalties, arising under this ordinance and the laws of this Commonwealth, regulating the storage and transportation of Gunpowder, the erection of buildings within the City of Boston, and the prevention and extinguishment of fire, shall be paid into the Treasury of the City, to be applied in such way as is provided by the Acts of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 27. *Be it further ordained,* That every member of the Fire Department of the City of Boston, who shall have served according to law for seven successive years, shall be entitled to receive a certificate thereof, signed by the Mayor of said City, and all persons who shall receive said certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to wear the badge of the Department, and do duty therein, under such organization and management as the Mayor and Aldermen may determine.

SECT. 28. *Be it further ordained,* That annually in the month of January, there shall be paid from the City Treasury in lieu of all premiums or other compensation on warrant of the Mayor and Aldermen, to the foreman of the respective companies as follows :

To each company, entitled by the order of the the Mayor and Aldermen as aforesaid, to seventy-five members, seventy-five dollars : to each company so entitled as aforesaid to fifty members, fifty dollars : to each company so entitled to twenty-five members, twenty-five dollars.

SECT. 29. *Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer, on or before the first day of May annually, to transmit to the City Assessors a List of all the Members of the Fire Department, who, through the year preceding, have performed all the duties required of them by law, in conformity to the provisions of an "Act concerning the appointment of Enginemen," passed March 1st, 1834:—And a similar List shall be prepared by the Chief Engineer, with the assistance of the Board of Engineers, and submitted to the City Council, but excluding therefrom the names of those whose non-attendance at fires during the year preceding the return, has not been caused by sickness, or leave of absence. And the members whose names shall be borne on such list as may be reported, as aforesaid, for the year ending the 1st of May next, shall be entitled to receive from the City Treasurer a sum equal to the poll tax to the State, County and Town, which may have been paid by or on account of such members.*

SECT. 30. *Be it further ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be annually allowed to each Engine Company of the Department, as a compensation to their respective Stewards for cleaning, oiling, and otherwise keeping in proper order, the Hose, Engines, and other Apparatus to said Companies respectively belonging.*

SECT. 31. *Be it further ordained, That whenever the members of the several companies shall assemble at the several houses entrusted to their care, either on duty or company business, order and regu-*

larity shall be preserved, and that it shall be the duty of the officers and members of said companies, to refrain from assembling unnecessarily at said houses, particularly on Sundays; and that at all times the utmost care and economy shall be exercised in the use of fuel, lights, and other property furnished by the City.

SECT. 32. *Be it further ordained*, That any member of the City Council may enter within the lines at any fire by wearing a suitable badge for that purpose, to be provided by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SECT. 33. *Be it further ordained*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, all former Ordinances relating to the appointment of Engineers and other members of the Fire Department, and to the establishing of a Fire Department, and for preventing and extinguishing fires, excepting such parts thereof as may be necessary to recover all fines and penalties incurred under the Ordinances aforesaid, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Common Council — No. 9....1835.



In Common Council, March 19, 1835.

The following Report and Order were read, the Order passed to a second reading, and the document ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Joint Committee of the City Council appointed to consider and report what salaries should be allowed the several City and County Officers for their services the ensuing year, having attended to that duty, respectfully submit the annexed order as

the result of their consideration — the only alterations made in the sums, as passed the last year, are one hundred dollars added to the salary of the Auditor of Accounts, and one hundred dollars to that of the Master of the House of Correction.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN B. M'CLEARY.

March 18, 1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Order establishing salaries for the Officers of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and terminating on the last day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

1 SECT. 1. Ordered that the salary of the Mayor
2 be at the rate of two thousand five hundred dol-
3 lars per annum.

1 SECT. 2. That the salary of the City Treasurer
2 and Collector, for performing the duties of the
3 County and City Treasurer and Collector, be at
4 the rate of seventeen hundred dollars per an-
5 num, and that there be allowed said officer for
6 clerk hire, the further sum of eight hundred dol-
7 lars, he accounting for all fees and commissions
8 he shall receive.

1 SECT. 3. That the salary of the City Clerk be
2 at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum,
3 and that there be allowed said officer for clerk
4 hire, the further sum of six hundred dollars, and
5 that he account for all fees and commissions he
6 shall receive.

1 SECT. 4. That the salary of the Auditor of Ac-
2 counts be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per
3 annum, and that he account for all sums of money
4 received by him in said capacity.

1 SECT. 5. That the salary of each of the Perma-
 2 nent Assessors be at the rate of twelve hundred
 3 dollars per annum, and that there be allowed said
 4 officers the further sum of three hundred dollars
 5 for clerk hire.

1 SECT. 6. That the salary of the Superintendent
 2 of Burial Grounds and Cemeteries be at the rate
 3 of nine hundred dollars per annum, and that he
 4 account for all fees, fines and forfeitures he shall
 5 receive.

1 SECT. 7. That the salary of the Clerk of the
 2 Common Council be at the rate of eight hundred
 3 dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 8. That the salary of the City Attorney
 2 and Solicitor, be at the rate of one thousand dol-
 3 lars per annum.

1 SECT. 9. That the salary of the Resident Phy-
 2 sician be at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per
 3 annum.

1 SECT. 10. That the salary of the Chief Engi-
 2 neer of the Fire Department, be at the rate of one
 3 thousand dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 11. That the salary of the Superinten-
 2 dent of Streets be at the rate of one thousand dol-
 3 lars per annum.

1 SECT. 12. That the salary of the Clerk of Fan-
 2 euil Hall Market, be at the rate of nine hundred
 3 dollars per annum, that he account for all sums of
 4 money he may receive.

1 SECT. 13. That the salary of the Judge of the
 2 Municipal Court be at the rate of seven hundred
 3 and fifty dollars per annum, in addition to what he

4 may receive from the Treasury of the Common-
5 wealth.

1 SECT. 14. That the salary of the Keeper of
2 Hospital Island, be at the rate of three hundred
3 and fifty dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 15. That the salary of the Superintend-
2 ent of the Boston Free Bridge, be at the rate of
3 four hundred dollars per annum, and that he be al-
4 lowed the use of the house and shop on said bridge
5 free of rent, and that said compensation and pri-
6 vilege be in full not only for the services of said
7 Superintendent, but for those of such assistant or
8 assistants as he may employ.

1 SECT. 16. That the salary of the Superintendent
2 of the Boston South Bridge be at the rate of one
3 hundred dollars per annum, which compensation,
4 together with the use of the house and shop on
5 said bridge, shall be in full for all services.

1 SECT. 17. That the salary of the Messenger
2 of the City Council, be at the rate of six hun-
3 dred dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 18. That the salary of each of the Justi-
2 ces of the Police Court, be at the rate of fifteen
3 hundred dollars per annum.

1 SEC. 19. That the salary of the Clerk of the
2 Police Court, be at the rate of fourteen hundred
3 dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 20. That the salary of the Assistant
2 Clerk of the Police Court be at the rate of eight
3 hundred dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 21. That the compensation of the Su-
2 perintendent of the Public Lands be five per cent.

3 on the amount for which the lands shall be sold,
 4 and five per cent. on the rent for the first year for
 5 which any lands may be leased ; but no commis-
 6 sion shall be allowed on the rent reserved by any
 7 lease that shall be renewed ; provided, however,
 8 that the compensation of said Superintendent
 9 shall not in any case, exceed the sum of one thou-
 10 sand dollars for the year, or at that rate for a
 11 shorter period, and that the necessary expenses
 12 for plans, surveys and stationary, shall also be al-
 13 lowed and paid.

1 SECT. 22. That the salary of the City Marshal,
 2 be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 23. That the salaries of each of the two
 2 Deputy City Marshals be at the rate of seven hun-
 3 dred dollars per annum, provided the Mayor and
 4 Aldermen deem the number of two necessary.

1 SECT. 24. That the salary of the Superinten-
 2 dent of Faneuil Hall, be at the rate of one hundred
 3 dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 25. That the salary of the Master of the
 2 House of Correction, be at the rate of eight hun-
 3 dred dollars per annum, and in addition thereto,
 4 that he receive sufficient house room, in said House
 5 of Correction, rent free and his board, and that
 6 no other fees or perquisites be allowed.

1 SECT. 26. That the salary of the Clerk of the
 2 Board of Directors of the House of Correction be
 3 at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

1 SECT. 27. That each of the salaries aforesaid be
 2 paid quarter yearly.

Common Council, No. 10....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



In Common Council, April 10, 1835.

Mr. Marett from the Committee of the Common Council submitted the following Report accompanied by an order, entitled "an order further to provide for a system of accountability in the concerns of the City," which was read by its title, laid on the table, and, together with said report, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk of C. C.*

The Committee of the Common Council to whom were referred "sundry papers from the files in relation to the more regular collection of debts due to the City," ask leave to make an additional

REPORT:

In the Report already submitted to and acted upon by the Council, the Committee confined themselves to that branch of the subject referred to them which related to the collection of debts due to the City. The Ordinance which they proposed and which has received the sanction of the Council, will, it is believed be found salutary in its operation, and supercede the necessity of further legislation. Another duty enjoined on the Committee was to consider the expediency of prescribing more definitely the duties of any of the City officers. Presuming it to be the intention of the Council to direct a general inquiry whether the existing system of accountability is susceptible of improved modification, the Committee have examined that system with the care and deliberation demanded by its importance. In considering the subject they have viewed it only abstractly as a system, fully believing that the ability and fidelity of the present officers have supplied all that more rigorous rules could have secured, and that their vigilance and uprightness have more effectually guarded the public interest than any regulations however judicious could have done, unsupported by those qualities. But the point of inquiry is not into the conduct and ability of the public agents, but whether the system of accountability is as simple, precise, and accurate as the great and diversified concerns of the City require.

The only provisions now existing in regard to accountability, professedly and exclusively relate to

expenditures — the Ordinance on that subject appears to be well devised and the Committee are not aware that any improvement has been suggested by its practical operation. A great discretionary power is of course unavoidably vested in Committees having charge of disbursements, but they are governed by the high considerations springing from the responsible trusts confided to them and sanctioned by the oaths under which they hold office — they are also stimulated by the desire to promote the public prosperity which they feel in common with their fellow citizens and by the wish to justify the public confidence. It would be out of the province of this Committee who are instructed to consider whether changes are necessary in the duty of officers, to suggest any restrictions or regulations in regard to their associates in the government, a subject which rather falls within the jurisdiction of the body collectively than of any particular Committee.

As relates to the receipts of the City, the usual annual statement of the Auditor furnishes the only information — this, as the Council is aware, being designed for general distribution, enters little into detail; it merely presents aggregates and is not designed for any purpose of accountability : The unavoidable delay incident to its preparation, moreover, gives it an historical rather than a practical interest, and yet this is the only return or information which is required to be laid before the City Council exhibiting the receipts of the City.

By the sixth section of the Ordinance above referred to, all persons receiving money belonging to the

City, excepting the Treasurer, are required to pay the same to the Auditor who in his turn is directed to pay it over to the Treasurer. On referring to the annual accounts of the latter officer, it will be found that it comprehends in the gross, cash received of the Auditor—no specification is made of the sources from whence it was originally derived, and although the Treasurer's accounts are annually audited, no examination is made of the accounts of the Auditor in regard to the receipts of money, nor is any statement of them required from him. In the general exhibit of receipts comprised in the annual statement, there is no distinction showing by whom the collections were made and it is not therefore apparent that the amounts received as there stated, coincide with the sums specified in the Treasurer's accounts. The course is believed to be that the various officers in pursuance of the Ordinance, pay over the money collected by them to the Auditor, who performs the mere ministerial duty of receiving it and passing it into the hands of the Treasurer. No examination is made by either of those officers, for they are not empowered to institute it, nor is authority vested in any Committee or department to ascertain that all which is due to the City has been regularly collected and duly accounted for.

It is supposed that the existing regulations proceeded partly from a desire to lighten the labors of the Treasurer, by such a distribution of duties as should not be oppressive to that officer or the Auditor, and partly from the opinion that accounts generally should be adjusted at the Auditor's office. The

great increase of business in that department removes the motive first suggested, and as most of the payments are of ascertained debts, the Committee are of opinion that it would be a judicious arrangement to place in the hands of the Treasurer, who is the appropriate receiving and collecting officer of the government all the moneyed obligations belonging to the City, and to require all officers receiving moneys who now are at liberty to pay from time to time, to pay them over directly to him at regular periods, making a return thereof to the City Council. In regard to funds from other sources which by usage or by special regulation are collected by the Auditor, no change is recommended.

There seems to your Committee to be an obvious propriety in requiring at regular periods an exhibit of the amounts received from the various sources of income, that the City Council may be able to form a correct judgment not only whether collections are duly made, but whether the resources of the City are susceptible of increase or of more advantageous management. Such statements while they impart valuable information, will stimulate debtors to punctuality and tend to ensure regularity in the various departments to which they relate. Under this impression the Committee recommend that the several officers entrusted with the receipt of public money, be required to furnish every three months, detailed reports thereof, and likewise statements of the amounts due and not collected. Such reports will enable the City Council to know whether its interposition is at any time required, and will relieve its members from the necessity

of instituting personal inquiries which it is unpleasant to them to make, and often inconvenient to the officers amidst their pressing official engagements to answer.

Although it may not be within the strict letter of their instructions, the Committee submit their opinion, that the usual annual statement is not so full in its specifications of some particulars, as is desirable, and that some improvement may be made in its arrangement. The members of the City government, and also a considerable portion of their fellow citizens, know that the rent of the City wharf, together with certain other income, is specially applied to the extinguishment of the City debt ; but the community in general perhaps are not aware why those receipts are not brought into view in a statement professing to exhibit the receipts and expenditures of the City. The Committee recommend that such particulars be hereafter included in the annual report, and that such further details be given as will enable the public to comprehend more clearly the operations of the Treasury — the whole being so arranged as to show the coincidence between the detailed statements and the aggregates in the Treasurer's accounts, thus enabling the public to derive, without the labor of investigation, those satisfactory views which can now be obtained only by tedious comparisons.

With the view of rendering more certain the collection of all the revenues and income of the City, the Committee think that it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a joint Committee of both

branches of the City Council, who shall be charged with the duty not merely of determining whether the money received by the Treasurer has been properly applied, but also of ascertaining whether all that has become due to the City, has been collected and paid into the Treasury. Without such a provision, no financial system can be considered complete, and although the labor imposed on the members of such a Committee may be arduous, it is not to be apprehended that there will ever be in the City Council, a deficiency of competent persons, willing to assume the discharge of a duty so important.

The Committee, in accordance with the permission given them, have prepared an Ordinance embodying the principles contained in this report, which they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Council.

For the Committee,

PHILIP MARETT.

April 10, 1835.

AN ORDINANCE

Further to provide for a system of accountability in
the concerns of the City.

1 SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Al-*
2 *dermen and Common Council of the City of Bos-*
3 *ton, in City Council assembled,* That it shall be
4 the duty of the City Clerk, the Auditor of Ac-
5 counts, the City Marshal, the Weighers of Hay,
6 and the Superintendent of Burials, respectively,
7 to pay over to the City Treasurer as often at
8 least as once in three months, all moneys which
9 they shall receive belonging to the City, and
10 that all other officers authorized to collect such
11 moneys shall pay the same over to said Treasur-
12 er as soon as they may be collected.

1 SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That it
2 shall be the duty of the City Clerk, the Auditor
3 of Accounts, the City Marshal, the Weighers of
4 Hay, and the Superintendent of Burials, re-
5 spectively, as early as may be in the months
6 of February, May, August and November in
7 every year, to lay before the City Council a
8 statement of the whole amount of moneys which
9 shall have been received at their respective of-
10 ces, during the three preceding months, specify-
11 ing in detail the sums received from each source
12 of income — they shall also report the amounts,
13 if any, which remain due to the City and un-
14 paid, and generally, any other information which

15 they may possess, in relation to the said state-
16 ment.

1 SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That it
2 shall be the duty of the Auditor of Accounts to
3 lay before the City Council annually in the
4 month of May, a schedule of all the leases of
5 City property, specifying severally the names of
6 the lessees, the rates of rent, and the periods
7 when the leases will terminate. He shall also
8 in the month of February annually, lay before
9 said Council an estimate of the amount of money
10 necessary to be raised for the ensuing year, under
11 the respective heads of appropriation, and shall
12 on or before the first day of July annually, make
13 and lay before said Council, a statement of all
14 receipts and expenditures of the past financial
15 year, giving in detail the amount of appropria-
16 tion and expenditure for each specific object, the
17 receipt from each source of income and the oper-
18 ations of the Committee on the Reduction of the
19 City Debt; the whole to be arranged, as far as
20 practicable, to conform to the accounts of the
21 City and County Treasurer, so that their coinci-
22 dence may be apparent; and said statement shall
23 be accompanied by a schedule of the property
24 belonging to the City, and also by an exhibit
25 showing the debts due by the City, the rates of
26 interest thereon and the years in which the same
27 will become due. The Auditor shall also open
28 an account with the Treasurer of the City,
29 wherein said Treasurer shall be charged with the
30 whole amount of taxes placed in his hands for

31 collection, also the whole amount in detail of all
 32 bonds, notes, mortgages, leases, rents, interest
 33 and other sums receivable, in order that the val-
 34 ue and description of all personal property be-
 35 longing to the City may be at any time known
 36 at the office of the Auditor.

1 SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That there
 2 shall be annually appointed in the month of May,
 3 a joint Committee to consist of two on the part
 4 of the Board of Aldermen and three on the part
 5 of the Common Council, whose duty it shall be
 6 to examine, audit and settle the accounts of the
 7 City and County Treasurer for the preceding
 8 financial year; and said Committee shall not
 9 only compare said accounts with the vouchers
 10 thereof, but shall ascertain whether all sums due
 11 to the City have been collected and accounted
 12 for; they shall also examine the notes, bonds
 13 and other securities belonging to the City, and
 14 make a full and particular report of their pro-
 15 ceedings to the City Council.

1 SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That the 6th
 2 section of "An Ordinance establishing a system
 3 of accountability in the expenditures of the City"
 4 be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that
 5 the eleventh section of "An Ordinance to pro-
 6 vide for the care and management of the Public
 7 Lands" be, and the same is hereby so far alter-
 8 ed, as that the money, notes, bonds, mortgages
 9 and securities for moneys therein mentioned,
 10 shall, after being entered on the books of the
 11 Auditor of Accounts, be paid to and deposited
 12 with the City Treasurer.

Common Council, No. 11....1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



In Common Council, April 16, 1835.

The orders alluded to in the following Report, consisting of the one relative to Specific Appropriations, one levying a Tax and another authorising a Loan, were severally read by their titles, passed to a second reading, and together with the accompany Documents ordered to be printed, for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk of C. C.*

City Council, April 16, 1835.

The Committee on Appropriations having had the estimates of expenses and receipts for the ensuing year under consideration, ask leave to submit the enclosed orders.

For the Committee.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An order relative to specific Appropriations.

It is ordered by the City Council, That to defray the expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and closes on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated ;—that is to say—

For Salaries of Instructors of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools, forty three thousand dollars.

For the usual annual expenses of the Primary Schools, eighteen thousand dollars.

For repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses, of all the Schools except the Primary Schools, seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

For repairs of Public Buildings, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of Land for the erection of one School House, and for the erection of two School Houses, at the south part of the City, forty two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a lot of land on Tremont street, a portion of which is to be used for a School House, (according to an Order of the City Council, passed April 13th, 1835,) twelve thousand dollars.

For the purchase of Land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.

For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars, one thousand and seven hundred dollars.

For Care and Improvement of the Public Lands, and preparing them for sale, five thousand dollars.

For Paving and Repairs of Streets, thirty five thousand dollars.

For Widening and extending Streets, including the expense of extending Front Street to Northampton Street, thirty five thousand dollars.

For Salaries of all City and County Officers, thirty one thousand dollars.

For the City Watch, twenty five thousand dollars.

For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superintendence, eighteen thousand dollars.

For fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting the Streets of the City, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection, rent, and repairs, of Engine Houses, three thousand dollars.

For Bells and Clocks, one thousand dollars.

For Constables, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For the Care and Improvement of the Common, Malls, Fort Hill and Copp's Hill, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps, four thousand dollars.

For Building Reservoirs, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For payment of the Annuity for the purchase

of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Harbor, four hundred dollars.

For payments for Militia duty, under a law of the Commonwealth, two thousand and two hundred dollars.

For Printing and Stationary, three thousand dollars.

For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the streets, and removing House Dirt and other nuisances, twenty four thousand dollars.

For the External Health Department ;—expenses of Quarantine, including Repairs of the Buildings on Rainsford Island, and the cost of a new Boat for the use of the Department, four thousand dollars.

For the Overseers of the Poor, besides moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,) thirteen thousand and two hundred dollars.

For the Directors of the House of Industry :—besides Income from the Establishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,) twenty thousand and one hundred dollars.

For additions and improvements at the House of Industry, three thousand and seven hundred dollars.

For the Establishment for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, seven thousand dollars.

For the County of Suffolk : — including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all

other charges, except Salaries, thirty one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For the payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City, fifty five thousand dollars.

For the Reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt of the City, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation, five thousand dollars.

For a Reserved Fund :— to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may hereafter deem proper, thirteen thousand dollars.

And it is further Ordered, That no excess in any of the respective Appropriations aforegoing shall be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, or paid by the Treasurer of the City and County, unless authorized by an Order of the City Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Order levying a Tax, to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the next financial year.

Ordered, That the sum of *four hundred and five thousand dollars*, be raised, by Assessment on the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants of this City, agreeably to Law, to pay the current expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the financial year which will commence on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and will close on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

CITY OF BOSTON.

An Order authorizing a Loan, to defray, in part, the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the next financial year.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, under direction of the Committee of Finance, a sum of money not exceeding *twenty five thousand dollars*, to defray, in part, the current expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the financial year which will commence on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and will close on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, }
February 28th, 1835. }

The Auditor of Accounts, in compliance with the provisions of one of the City Ordinances, has now the honor to submit to the City Council an Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the purposes of the ensuing financial year, which commences on the first day of May next, and an Estimate of the Ways and Means by which the Expenditures of that year are to be met.

The appropriations indicated in this Estimate are, for the most part, the same in character and amount as those granted for the service of the present year. The amounts are derived from consultation and correspondence with the various Boards and Officers having charge of the Expenditures. The Estimates furnished by the Boards of Overseers of the Poor, Directors of the House of Industry, and Directors of the House of Reformation, are respectfully submitted as part of this report.

The only variation, of any considerable amount, from the Appropriations granted for the *present* financial year, is the insertion of an Appropriation for a new School House at the South part of the City. This is considered as having been determined upon, by the City Council—and, if carried into effect within the next financial year, will involve an increase of the City Tax, in the amount of \$20,000. This increase of the *amount of the Tax* will not, it is believed, increase the *ratio of Taxation*—as it

will, probably, be met by a corresponding increase of taxable property.

All which is respectfully submitted to the City Council.

WM. HAYDEN, JR. *Auditor.*

In the Board of Aldermen, March 9, 1835.

Read, and with the documents accompanying, referred to Aldermen Eliot, Leighton, Gurney and Hayward, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and report.

Sent down for concurrence.

THEODORE LYMAN, JR. *Mayor.*

In Common Council, March 12, 1835.

Read and concurred, and the Committee on Finance on the part of this Board are joined, viz :— Messrs. Williams, Marett, Josselyn, Gordon, Means, Fay and Loring.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR. *President.*

An Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised, to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, during the ensuing financial year, which will commence on the first day of May, 1835, and close on the thirtieth day of April, 1836.

For Salaries of the Instructors of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools - - -	41,500 00
For the usual annual expenses of the Primary Schools - - - -	18,000 00
For Repairs, Fuel, and other contingent expenses, of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools - - -	7,500 00
For Repairs of Public Buildings -	4,000 00
For the purchase of Land and erection of a School House, at the South part of the City - - - -	30,000 00
For the purchase of Land, and erection of Buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools - - -	12,500 00
For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars, - - - -	1,700 00
For Care and Improvement of the Pub- lic Lands, and preparing them for sale - - - -	5,000 00
For the gradual reclaiming and im- provement of the Flats, at the bot- tom of the Common, west of Charles Street - - - -	1,500 00
For Paving and Repairs of Streets -	30,000 00
For Widening and extending Streets	25,000 00
For Salaries of all City and County Officers - - - -	31,000 00
For the City Watch - - - -	25,000 00
For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superintend- ence - - - -	18,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>250,700 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	250,700 00
For Fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting the Streets of the City -	1,500 00
For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses - - - -	10,000 00
For the Erection, Rent, and Repairs, of Engine Houses - - - -	3,000 00
For Bells and Clocks - - - -	1,000 00
For Constables - - - -	1,500 00
For Care and Improvement of the Com- mon, Malls, Fort Hill, and Copp's Hill - - - -	1,500 00
For Common Sewers, Wells and Pumps	4,000 00
For building Reservoirs - - - -	1,500 00
For Payment of the Annuity for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Harbour - - -	400 00
For Payments for Militia duty, under a Law of the Commonwealth, - - -	2,200 00
For Printing and Stationary - - -	3,000 00
For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the Streets, and removing House Dirt and other nu- isances - - - -	24,000 00
For the External Health Department:— expenses of the Quarantine—includ- ing Repairs of the Buildings on Rains- ford Island, and the cost of a new Boat for the use of the Department	4,000 00
For the Overseers of the Poor:—be- sides moneys received for the support	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	308,300 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	308,300 00
of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,) - - - -	13,200 00
For the Directors of the House of In- dustry, besides Income from the Es- tablishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other Towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury,) - - - -	20,100 00
For Additions and Improvements at the House of Industry, - - - -	3,700 00
For the Establishment for the Employ- ment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, - - - -	7,000 00
For the County of Suffolk,—including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except salaries, - - - -	31,500 00
For the Payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City, - - -	55,000 00
For the Reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt of the City, - - -	15,000 00
For Incidental Expenses, and Miscella- neous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Ap- propriation, - - - -	5,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	458,800 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	458,800 00
For a Reserved Fund, to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may hereafter deem proper, - -	12,000 00
Making the whole amount of money necessary to be raised, for the pur- poses of the next financial year,	\$470,800 00
<i>Auditor's Office, February 28th, 1835.</i>	

WM. HAYDEN, JR., *Auditor.*

Estimate of Ways and Means to meet the Expenditures of the City of Boston, and County of Suffolk, during the ensuing financial year, which commences on the first day of May, 1835, and closes on the thirtieth day of April, 1836.

Probable Income from the City Rents	34,000 00
Interest on Bonds and Notes held by the City, and on Deposites in Bank	10,000 00
From the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers - - - -	14,000 00
From the Health Department : — in- cluding Quarantine Fees, Funeral Fees, and Sales of House Offal and Street Dirt - - - -	4,000 00
From Licenses for Public Exhibitions, &c. - - - -	500 00
From the County of Suffolk : — includ- ing County Rents, civil and criminal costs, fines, fees, jury verdicts, li- censes to Retailers, &c. - -	22,300 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	84,800 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	34,800 00
From outstanding Taxes, small debts, &c. - - - - -	1,000 00

Making the estimated Income of the
City, independent of Taxes - - 85,800 00

Proposed amount of Tax to
be assessed, for the en-
suing financial year - 390,000 00

From which, deduct for
probable abatements - 5,000 00

Leaving the net Income from the Tax
of the year - - - - - 385,000 00

And making the total of Revenue, cal-
culated upon for the financial year
1835-36 - - - - - \$470,800 00

Auditor's Office, February 28th, 1835.

WM. HAYDEN, JR. *Auditor.*

To the Auditor's Estimate of Expenditures, as above stated,
the Committee on Appropriations, in the Order reported by
them, have added as follows, viz :—

For Salaries of Instructors - - - -	1,500 00
For new School Houses - - - - -	12,000 00
For a Lot of Land, part of which is for a School House - - - - -	12,000 00
For Paving and Repairs of Streets - - -	5,000 00
For the expense of continuing Front Street -	10,000 00
To the Reserved Fund - - - - -	1,000 00
	41,500 00

And they have struck out the Appropriation for the Flats west of Charles Street - - -	1,500 00
Making an addition to the Auditor's Estimate, of	40,000 00
This amount they propose to raise, by adding to the amount of Tax proposed by the Auditor, the sum of - - - - -	15,000 00
And by a Loan, for which they have reported an Order, amounting to - - - - -	25,000 00
	<u>\$40,000 00</u>

Estimate of the Appropriations necessary for the Board of Overseers of the Poor of this City, for the financial year, commencing May 1, 1835, and ending April 30, 1836.

Pensions and Grants, - - -	3,500 00
Support of Paupers in Insane Hospital,	150 00
Coffins, Burials and conveying the dead for Interment, for City and State Paupers, - - - - -	1,000 00
Secretary's Salary, - - - -	700 00
Expenses of City Paupers in other towns, - - - - -	650 00
Fuel, Light, Stationary, and Postage,	200 00
Disbursements of Wood and Cash, in the several Wards, as supplies for the City, State, and other Paupers,	7,000 00
	<u>13,200 00</u>

The above will be adequate to meet the purposes of the ensuing year.

JOS. LEWIS,	} Committee of Accounts.
DANIEL HENCHMAN,	
ALVAN SIMONDS,	

February 25, 1835.

Estimate of Appropriation for the service of the House of Industry, for the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May 1835.

For Victualing,	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
Clothing,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	3,600 00
Fuel and Light,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Feed for Horses, Oxen and Cows,					300 00
Hospital Department,	-	-			250 00
Transportation of Paupers,	-	-			250 00
Fuel, Light, Stationary, and other miscellaneous expenses for the Directors Office,	-	-			250 00
Carriage hire for Directors,	-				150 00
Books for School and Chapel,	-				100 00
Lumber for Coffins, repairs of Build- ings, &c.	-	-	-	-	700 00
					20,100 00

The above estimate is for the ordinary expenses of the establishment.

The following additional appropriation, for additions and improvements at the House of Industry, agreeable to the plan and estimates exhibited to the

Committee of the Common Council, amounting to
3,703 $\frac{72}{100}$ dollars.

JOS. LEWIS, } Committee of
DANIEL HENCHMAN, } Accounts.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1835.

Boston, February 24, 1835.

TO WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., ESQ., *Auditor.*

SIR:—The Directors of the House of Reformation have ordered me to report to you the sum of seven thousand dollars, as an estimate of the Appropriation, which will be necessary for the service of the Institution under their charge, for the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May next.

Respectfully, your ob't sv't,

JOHN STIMPSON,
Clerk of Directors of H. of Reformation.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Common Council, No. 12....1835.



In Common Council, April 23, 1835.

The following opinion of the City Solicitor was read, and on motion, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

To JOSIAH QUINCY, JUN., Esq.,

President of the Common Council.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
April 21, 1835. }

SIR,

I have received the Order passed by the Common Council requesting my opinion upon the following questions, viz :—

First. Whether the Warden may *ex officio* adjourn a Ward Meeting assembled for the election of City Officers without taking a vote of the meeting upon the subject.

Second. Whether a meeting so adjourned *without objection* on the part of the meeting is legally adjourned, so that a meeting held in pursuance of such adjournment is legally held.

Third. Whether a meeting held for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council can be legally adjourned before the votes for Common Council-men have been sorted, counted and declared according to the seventh section of the City Charter.

1. In reply to the first question I beg leave to observe, that the general duties of the Warden at a ward meeting appear to be very similar to those of the Moderator of a town meeting ; and, accordingly, it may be noticed, that one provision of the City Charter is, (Sect. 3) that when the Warden is absent “a *Moderator* or *Warden pro tempore*” shall be chosen. The general duty of the Warden is, “to *preside*” at all meetings of the citizens of the Ward, “to preserve order therein ;” and the Charter throughout seems to assume it to be the right of the citizens themselves to act and vote (as the inhabitants of towns do in town meetings,) and, that the duty of the Warden is, to preside over their deliberations.

Upon a view of the whole subject, therefore, I am of opinion, that the act of adjourning, like other acts and proceedings of a ward meeting must be under the control of the citizens composing the meet-

ing; and, therefore, that the Warden himself has not authority, *ex officio*, to adjourn a Ward meeting without taking a vote of the meeting upon the subject.

2. The answer to the first question involves that of the second. If an adjournment is ordered by an officer who has not authority to order it, the silence or acquiescence of the citizens cannot alone legalize the act.

3. In the case supposed by the third question the object of the meeting is, to make an election of public officers by the votes of the inhabitants; the result of which election can be ascertained only by sorting and counting the votes; and, as the seventh section of the Charter directs, that the votes shall be sorted and counted by the Wardens and Inspectors, and also, that "a public declaration thereof, with the names of the persons so chosen, shall be made in open ward meeting" it seems to follow, that a meeting held for such an election cannot be legally adjourned before the requisitions of the Charter shall have been complied with, which are prescribed for the purpose of satisfactorily ascertaining the result of such an election.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient

And humble servant,

JOHN PICKERING,

City Solicitor.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Common Council, No. 13....1835.



In Common Council, April 30, 1835.

The following document, being the Twelfth Annual Report of the Directors of the House of Industry, came down from the Board of Aldermen, the reading of which was dispensed with, and, on motion of Mr. Josselyn, ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, APRIL, 1835.

*To the Hon. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common
Council, of the City of Boston.*

The Directors of the House of Industry, respectfully submit the following statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of that Institution, during the twelve months next preceding the present April ; also statements of such other subjects as the City Charter requires them to communicate.

The several interviews which this Board have held with the Standing Committee of the Council, preclude the necessity of enlarged remarks at this time ; especially as much important matter relating to the Institution, has recently been laid before you by that Committee.

The account of Receipts shows an income of 338 dollars and 97 cents, for the support of alien passengers, under the statute of March 19th, 1831. The Board have not been inattentive to this perplexing subject, and, by persevering efforts, have succeeded in ascertaining the individuals legally responsible for the support of a large number of those paupers who, by their own account, arrived at this port within the last three years. But the artifice of some, and the ignorance of others of these persons, render it extremely difficult, and in some instances impossible to discover the vessel which brought them here.

While on this subject, it may be proper to state that of the cases ascertained, one only has been traced to a foreign vessel. This fact is somewhat remarkable, when it is considered that a large portion of these emigrants are brought here by foreign vessels.

Of the alien passengers received at the House, who arrived at this port, within the last three years, four were born in Eng-

land, two in the British Provinces, one in Germany and the remainder in Ireland.

There are also among the paupers, some who have not been bonded, or even reported, and as it is thought, this arises in some instances, from an ignorance of the law referred to, we ask leave to suggest to the Council the expediency of printing and distributing a sufficient number of copies of it among the owners, masters and agents of vessels arriving at this port from without the State, accompanying the same with an assurance that the City Government will cause prosecution to ensue for neglect of its provisions. This would give the necessary information to those interested, and while they would be more cautious in bringing paupers to the City, they would also be more exact in reporting their passengers.

The Legislature, at its late session, reduced the allowance for State poor from 70 to 49 cents per week. It must be obvious that this sum will fall much below the actual expense of supporting such of them as are usually admitted to the House of Industry. It therefore becomes a question whether any thing consistent with law and humanity can be done to prevent the ingress and increase of foreign poor. The Directors have adopted, particularly for the last two years, a strict course of examination, of all applicants for admission, and they do not believe that public opinion or humanity, will justify them in being still more rigid. Foreigners becoming sick, disabled or insane, whether for a short period or permanently, require our aid when thrown among us.

It has frequently happened, that men injured on the rail roads, and elsewhere out of the City, and even at some distance, are at once transported to the City, and thence to the Almshouse. Others come in by land from Canada, or the Eastern British Provinces. For these classes we are not aware that any thing can be done, except to provide for them at the City's expense, and receive from the State the 49 cents per week.

On the 31st of March last, Artemas Simonds, Esq., who, for a period of four years has discharged the duties of Super-

intendent, resigned the office, and is succeeded by Col. John Porter.

The Directors close their remarks with the following extracts from a communication from the first named gentleman.

“ During the past year no very material change has occurred in the character of the establishment. In some particulars the diet of the inmates has been altered, at the suggestion of the Physician, making it more wholesome and no more expensive.”

“ The completion of the Children’s Asylum, connected with this Institution, and the improvements and additions about to be made to the main building, cannot fail to place the establishment in a better condition than it has hitherto been.”

“ A complete separation of the school children from the adult paupers,—a desirable separation of the sexes,—a better opportunity for classification,—a much more convenient arrangement of the cooking and clothing departments,—greater facilities for supervision, and profitable employment, and some other important advantages will be secured.”

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL HENCHMAN,	} Committee of Accounts.
JOSEPH LEWIS,	
ALVAN SIMONDS,	

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the House of Industry, and ordered to be forwarded to the City Council.

RICHARDS CHILD, *Chairman.*

Statement of Expenditures and Receipts, on account of the House of Industry, during the year which closed on the 31st March, 1835.

EXPENDITURES.

For the Victualling Department.

Flour	-	-	706 bbls.	3,931 12
Corn	-	-	1,670 bushels,	1,261 30
Pork	-	-	67 bbls.	1,165 50
Fresh Beef	-	-	69,228 lbs.	2,076 84
Molasses	-	-	4,572 galls.	1,230 92
Beans	-	-	186 bushels,	460 26
Rice	-	-	10,716 lbs.	360 04
Tea	-	-	2,536 lbs.	412 04
Cocoa Shells	-	-	3,208 lbs.	153 03
Butter	-	-	546 lbs.	121 68
Milk	-	-	746 galls.	149 20
Salt Fish	-	-	142 qtls.	383 00
Peas	-	-	19 bushels,	35 06
Salt, 3 hhds. and 4 bags				73 50
Sugar	-	-	470 lbs.	41 22
Cider	-	-	5 bbls.	15 75
Cheese	-	-	183 lbs.	17 14
Coffee	-	-	110 lbs.	12 00
Hops	-	-	97 lbs.	11 12
Potatoes	-	-	15 bushels,	5 62
Vinegar	-	-	30 galls.	3 75
Sundries for the Superintendent's table				
and for Hospital stores	-	-		365 10
Add, Stock on hand, April 1, 1834,				2,530 83
				14,816 02
Deduct, Cash received for				
articles sold	-	-	180 85	
Also, Stock on hand, April				
1, 1835	-	-	3,337 50	3,518 35
Amount carried forward,				11,297 67

Amount brought forward,

11,297 67

Clothing Department.

Sheetings	-	-	2,095 yds.	270 58
Burlaps	-	-	1,588 "	212 73
Casinet	-	-	384 "	126 97
Leather and Shoe Stock				257 43
Yarn	-	-	131 lbs.	89 23
Tow Cloth	-	-	361 yds.	63 54
Thread	-	-	74 lbs.	65 65
Duck	-	-	10 ps.	60 00
Satinet	-	-	50 yds.	27 50
Denim	-	-	36 "	6 88
Ticking	-	-	40 "	7 55
Cotton Flannel	-	-	62 "	8 43
Cotton Batting	-	-	110 "	9 00
Stripe	-	-	112 "	12 52
Sundry articles	-	-		23 11

 1,241 12

Add, Stock on hand, April 1, 1834

664 58

 1,905 70

Deduct, Cash received for

articles sold - - 11 01

Also, Stock on hand, April

1, 1835 - - - 533 25 544 26 1,361 44

Furniture.

Carpeting	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
Tin Ware, Kettles, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	70 67
Husks for Beds	-	-	27,075 lbs.	-	-	106 98
Earthen and Glass Ware	-	-	-	-	-	70 76
Sofa	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Eight day Clock	-	-	-	-	-	10 00

Amount carried forward,

 363 41 12,659 11

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	363	41	12,659	11
Feather Beds - - - -	11	75		
Table Knives, Spoons, &c. - -	42	28		
Wooden Ware - - - -	15	50		
Bedstead - - - -	6	00		
Looking Glasses - - - -	3	50		
Sundry articles - - - -	52	16		

 494 60

Add, Stock on hand, April 1, 1834 4,743 20

 5,237 80

Deduct, Stock on hand, March 31,

1835 - - - - 4,913 52 324 28

Fuel and Light.

Wood - - - 283 cords	1,425	14
Coal - - - 85 tons	547	00
Charcoal - - - 58 baskets	18	72
Oil - - - 310 galls.	245	34
Spirit Gas - - - 31 "	24	07

 2,260 27

Add, Stock on hand, April 1, 1834 453 50

 2,713 77

Deduct, Cash received for

Wood sold - - 257 97

Stock on hand, March 31,

1835 - - - 189 00 446 97 2,266 80

Building Department.

Lumber - - - 14 M. feet	567	91
Shingles - - - 30 "	124	68
Hard Ware, Tools, &c. - - -	85	10

Amounts carried forward, 777 69 15,250 19

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		777 69	15,250 19
Iron and Nails - - - -		75 93	
Paints and Oil - - - -		79 72	
Bricks - - 7,200		52 35	
Sheet Lead - - 287 lbs.		19 43	
Slates - - - 760 "		39 00	
Laths - - - 5 M.		10 00	
Clapboards - - 600		18 00	
Lime - - - 15 casks		16 25	
Window Glass - 150 feet		12 00	
Paper, 21 rolls, and hanging do.		20 55	
Stoves, Grates, &c. - - -		60 61	
Stove Pipe - - 88 1-2 lbs.		19 72	
Coal for smith's use - - -		20 00	
Repairing flues - - - -		1 00	
		1,222 25	
Stock on hand, April 1, 1834		406 00	
		1,628 25	
Deduct, Cash received for			
articles sold - - 40 42			
Stock on hand, March 31,			
1835 - - - 741 75	782 17		846 08
Salaries of the Superintendent and Assistant, Physician, Chaplain, Clerk, Teamster, and five			
Female Assistants - - - -		3,672 92	
Conveying paupers from the City to the House		223 50	
Carriage hire for the Directors - - -		137 00	
Fuel, Light, Stationary, &c. for the Directors' Office - - - -		49 71	
New School House			
Lead and Hard Ware - - -	26 51		
Lumber - - 2,824 feet	74 73		
Bricks - - 2,900	24 70	125 94	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		20,305 34	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		20,305 34
Books for Schools and Chapel	- 26 67	
On hand, April 1, 1834	- 75 00	
	101 67	
Stock on hand, March 21, 1835	60 00	41 67

Hospital Department.

Medicine, Instruments, &c.	- 236 68	
Stock on hand, April 1, 1834	- 75 00	
	311 68	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1835	- 100 00	211 68
Canveying Insane paupers to and from the Hospital, at Worcester	- - - -	32 25
Blank Books, Stationary for the House, Printing and Postages	- - - -	52 30
Costs of suits in questions of habitancy	- -	19 32
Sending paupers out of the State	- -	13 73
Potashes, for Soap 1 1-8 tons	107 21	
Snuff and Tobacco 935 lbs.	85 95	
House Sand - 1,631 bushels	65 24	
Sundry articles - - - -	125 37	
	383 77	
On hand, March 31, 1834	- 96 00	
	479 77	
Deduct Cash received for articles sold - - -	19 09	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1835	- 124 00	336 68
Repairs of Boat - - - -	- -	9 45
Half of the Gate Keeper's Salary	- -	150 00
		\$21,172 42

RECEIPTS.

Income from the Farm.

Sales of Pigs	-	161	478 99
Vegetables	-	-	582 76
Barley	-	158 bushels	115 34
Yoke of Oxen	-	-	99 68
Lard	-	-	67 28
Bacon	-	344 lbs.	30 96
Calves	-	3	14 00
Calfskins	-	-	4 67
4 Hides	-	-	12 97
Tallow	-	122 lbs.	6 10
Received for teaming articles, &c.			23 13

1,435 88

Stock on hand, March, 1835 - 2,429 54

3,865 42

Stock, April 1, 1834 - - - 2,066 67

1,798 75

Deduct following Expenditures,

Hay	-	52½ tons	620 43
Trees, Vines and Seeds			93 07
Grains (for Cows)	-		40 72
1 Bull	-	-	25 00
Pasturing Cattle,	-		37 50
Farming Utensils,	-		46 88
Manure,	-	-	19 50
Allowance to the Gardener,		24 00	907 10

Amount carried forward, 891 65

Amount brought forward, 891 65

Oakum Department.

Sales of Oakum, - - -	2,674 00	
Add stock on hand March 31, 1835,	1,850 00	
	4,524 00	
Deduct cash paid for Junk, 1197 37		
Also stock April 1834, 1400 00	2597 37	1926 63
Income for the support of Paupers, viz :		
Belonging to towns in this Common-wealth - - - - -	338 22	
Paupers supported by their kindred and others - - - - -	82 75	
Cash left by deceased Paupers - -	61 68	
From persons liable under the statute of March 19, 1831, - - -	338 97	821 62
Received for labor of the Inmates and weighing Hay - - - -		54 12
		3,694 02

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND, MARCH 31ST, 1835.

Provisions.

Flour	175 brls.	973 43
Pork	35 brls.	612 00
Corn	470 bushels	399 50
Molasses	1870 gallons	495 00
Beans	99 bushels	276 20
Rice	5,200 lbs.	195 00
Tea	965 lbs.	159 22
Cocoa shell	9000 lbs.	39 70
Sugar	60 lbs.	49 50
Codfish	17 qntls.	42 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		3,242 05

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		3,242 05	
Beef	6½ hhds.	65 00	
Wine	31 gallons	23 25	
Coffee	33 lbs.	4 20	
Cider	1 barrel	3 00	3,333 50

Clothing, &c.

Men's summer pants	94 pairs	75 20	
Boys' summer clothes	40 suits	80 00	
Men's Woolen Socks	12 pr.	4 00	
Tow Cloth	134 yds.	22 33	
Brown Sheeting	108 "	15 12	
Gingham and Stripe	85 "	10 62	
Woolen Stockings	37 prs.	12 33	
Sewing Cotton	21 lbs.	15 75	
Linen Thread	10 "	8 00	
Ravens Duck	8 ps.	48 00	
Men's Shirts	174	73 50	
Boys' "	14	5 25	
" Shoes	38 prs.	30 40	
Men's "	6 "	9 00	
Women's Shoes	4 pairs	4 00	
Yarn	36 "	36 00	
Sundry articles	.	83 75	533 25

Furniture.

500 Bunks and Bedding, ea. 2 pair			
Sheets - - - - -	4,000 00		
53 Single and 11 double Feather			
Beds - - - - -	214 00		
Sundry other articles of Furniture -	699 52	4,913 52	

Live Stock.

12 Cows and 1 Bull - - - - -	390 00
2 Horses - - - - -	120 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	8,784 27
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>					8,784 27
1 pr. Oxen	-	-	-	-	110 00
46 Pigs	-	-	-	-	413 00
Lard (from the Piggery)	288 lbs.				25 20
Potatoes	-	-	-	700 bushels	280 00
Beets and Carrots	-	200	"		33 34
Farming Utensils	-	-	-		758 00
Lot of Manure	-	-	-	-	300 00
Masons' Stock and Tools and Car-					
penters' do.	-	-	-	-	160 00
Painters' Stock and Tools	-	-			30 00
Blacksmiths' do.	-	-			50 00
Shoemakers' do.	-	-			50 00
Coffins, (89)	-	-	-	-	96 75
Lumber	-	-	-	-	330 00
Turners' Stock and Tools	-	-			25 00
Soap	-	-	-	31 barrels	124 00
Oakum	-	-	17,000 lbs.		1,440 00
Junk	-	-	1,400 "		350 00
Wastage	-	-	4,001 "		60 00
Fire Wood	-	27	cord		135 00
Hard Coal	-	6	tons		54 00
Medicine and Surgical Instruments	-	-	-		100 00
Books in Schools and Chapel	-	-	-		60 00
					\$14,278 56

Schooner Ploughboy and appurtenances.

A Fire Engine.

Produce of the City Farm, 1834.

Hay	.	.	.	.	4 tons	60 00
Mangle Wurtzle	.	.	.	.	30 "	150 00
						210 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		210 00
Barley Straw 5 tons		40 00
Corn Fodder		50 00
Beets 200 bushels		50 00
Turnips 800 "		80 00
Winter Squashes		40 00
Cabbages		30 00
Parsnips		60 00
Other Vegetables		100 00
Vegetables sold in the Market . . .		582 76
Barley sold 158 bushels		115 34
		1,358 10
Milk (used in the House) 7,450 qts.		1,241 67
Pork 5,304 lbs.		371 28
Pork sold, (161 Pigs)		478 99
		\$3,450 04

1835, March 31.	To amount of the foregoing statement of Expenditures 21,172 42 T^o Balance Amount of debts due the Institu- tion . 382 74 Amount Stock on hand . 12,278 56 Cash on hand 1,359 71 16,021 21	\$37,193 63
1834, April 1.	By Cash and Stock on hand and debts due the Institution, per Account, dated April, 1834 16,382 82 By amount appropriated by the City Council 20,100 00 Unexpended bal- ance . 2,986 04 17,113 96	\$37,193 63
1835, March 31.	By Cash received for articles sold the preceding year . 2 83 By Amount of the foregoing statement of Receipts . 3,694 02	\$37,193 63

City of Boston, March 31, 1835.

Errors Excepted.

Statement of the number of persons who have been resident in the House of Industry, during twelve months, next preceding the 31st March, 1835.

	Received by permit from Directors.	Born in the House.	Committed by the Police Court.	Discharged and deserted.	Bound out.	Died.	Average number in the House each day through- out the month.
1834, April,	73	3	0	94	5	12	509
May,	66	1	0	62	7	10	478
June,	63	5	1	69	4	9	470
July,	99	2	3	42	3	9	495
August,	108	3	4	85	7	8	520
September,	87	4	1	57	7	9	542
October,	93	0	1	90	4	11	550
November,	86	3	4	36	2	15	553
December,	92	5	3	53	6	20	586
1835, January,	71	1	2	52	4	10	582
February	48	1	3	46	10	9	614
March,	43	0	2	54	3	9	593
	929	28	24	740	62	131	
In the House, March 31, 1834	.	.	.	.	.	.	527
Increase during the year, viz :							
Entered with permits	.	.	.	.	.	.	929
Committed by Police Court	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Born in the House	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
							1,508
Decrease during the year, viz :							
Discharged and deserted	.	.	.	.	.	740	
Bound out	.	.	.	.	.	62	
Died	.	.	.	.	.	131	933
In the House, March 31, 1835	.	.	.	.	.	.	575

The whole number of days of residence, of paupers in the House, during the year, amount to 197,362 days. The average number of persons in the House, each day throughout the year, was 541.

The bill against the Commonwealth for support of State Paupers, during the year which closed on the 31st of December last was,—for 126,050 days of residence of

paupers	11,033 92
For burial charges on deceased paupers	412 50
	\$11,446 42

EMPLOYMENT.

The ordinary house work, taking care of the Horses, Oxen, Cows and Pigs; labor on the Farm, and picking Oakum, constitute nearly all the labor of the inmates. Carpenters however, and such others, as could use a tool, have been occupied on the new School House, and the value of their labor is as follows.

Labour of inmates, on the new building erected for the School children of the House of Industry.

For digging Cellar 5 feet deep	75 00
making 20 doors, at 2 25	45 00
“ 7 “ at 3 50	24 50
“ 54 window frames	67 50
“ sashes 1,300 lights, 5	65 00
planing and joining 2,900 feet floor boards	14 50
“ Clapboards	40 00
labor attending masons	20 00
“ digging vault	6 00
	\$357 50

For a comprehensive view of the labor of the inmates, and their ability to perform it, the Directors refer to a communication from the late Superintendent, which has recently been printed by the Council.

In the Board of Aldermen, April 27, 1835.

Read and sent down.

THEODORE LYMAN, JR. *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Common Council, No. 14....1835.



In Common Council, May 14, 1835.

The following Report and the Resolve accompanying it, submitted by Mr. Bailey, were read, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Standing Committee on the Houses of Industry, Correction and Reformation, who were instructed to ascertain "the number of persons that have been sentenced to the House of Industry, by the Justices of the Police Court, as convicted Crim-

inals, since March, 1834; and, also, to state their opinion as to the effect such commitments have upon the character and purposes of said institution," respectfully ask leave to

R E P O R T.

By an Act of the Legislature "Concerning the House of Industry in the City of Boston," which was passed February 3d, 1823, the Justices of the Police Court are authorised and empowered to commit all such persons to the House of *Industry*, as might be committed to the House of *Correction*, according to the provisions of the Act, passed March 26th, 1788,—commonly called the "Vagabond Act." And, by a more recent Statute, passed March 29th, 1834, the Justices of the Police Court are authorised to commit to the House of Industry or the House of Correction, at their option, "all rogues and vagabonds, and all idle persons going about begging, or persons using any subtle craft, juggling, or unlawful games or plays, common pipers, fiddlers, runaways, stubborn children, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, wanton and lascivious persons, in speech, conduct, or behavior, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their callings or employments, mispend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves, or for the support of their families."

It appears, therefore, that the Justices of the Police Court have been vested with the power of ordering commitments to the House of Industry for more than twelve years; although this power has not been exercised until quite recently. The first

instance occurred June 27th, 1834; and the whole number of commitments to April 10th, 1835, was twenty-five; namely, thirteen males, and twelve females. Of these there have been committed as

Vagabonds	-	-	-	-	9
Common Drunkards	-	-	-	-	11
Wanton and Lascivious Persons	-	-	-	-	2
Night-Walker	-	-	-	-	1
Pilferer	-	-	-	-	1
Beggar	-	-	-	-	1

Only ten of these individuals remained in the House, April 11th, 1835. Three were discharged by the Directors, before they completed the terms for which they were severally sentenced;—eight escaped;—two were delivered to the Overseers of the Poor in other towns, to which they belonged;—and two were discharged at the expiration of their respective terms.

Your Committee have not supposed themselves called upon or authorised, to inquire into the reasons, which have induced the Justices of the Police Court to adopt the novel practice of sending convicted criminals to the House of Industry, rather than to the House of Correction. This matter has been left in their hands by the laws of the Commonwealth; and it cannot be doubted that they have been guided by a sound discretion in their decisions.

It must be admitted, however, that, in general, the previous characters and habits, and the offences of the persons committed, would seem to point them out as fit subjects for the House of Correction. The first convict sent to the House of Industry, is, by his

own confession, a confirmed rogue. He has been an inmate of *two* State prisons, and of various jails. He was discharged by the Directors, before the expiration of the term for which he was committed, upon the condition that he would immediately leave the State ; and, in ten days, he was sent back for a second term by the Police Court.

The House of Industry is a substitute for the Alms-House ; it is the *old* Institution with a *new* name ; and as there is but little *industry* there, a more appropriate name might have been chosen. It is strictly a *charitable* establishment for the relief of the suffering poor. There seems, therefore, to be a gross impropriety in converting it into a place of punishment, unless we are prepared to say, that poverty is itself a crime ! A worthy and honest but unfortunate man, driven by biting penury, humbly asks admission to this asylum, supported at the public expense, and is received ; and so also is received, at the same time, by a mandate from a Court of Justice, the hardened offender, convicted of many crimes, who has thoroughly learned the trade of guilt in jails and penitentiaries !

In a former communication, your Committee urged the importance of making a more marked distinction between the *unfortunate* and *vicious* poor, than the present arrangements of the house will permit. This consideration carries with it another grave argument, against the practice of sending convicts there. The virtuous and deserving poor are not only compelled, either to starve, or to be fed by an institution which has lost, in a degree, its eleemo-

synary character ; but also to associate, in their daily walk and conversation, with hardened criminals. The immoral influence of such an association, must be injurious to the character of the institution.

Besides, it may well be doubted, whether the convicts themselves will generally regard it as a punishment for their offences, to be *committed* to an Institution, which professes to be an asylum for the unfortunate, and to which most of its inmates have resorted voluntarily.

Again. By the statutes of the Commonwealth, the Directors are authorised to dismiss any inmate from the House of Industry, whenever they think it expedient or proper to do so. They have, accordingly, in the exercise of this power, discharged several of the convicts, before the terms expired for which they were committed. As the authority of the Directors thus clashes with that of the Court, the purposes of the latter, must not unfrequently be defeated, and the ends of justice lost. It has been the practice of the Directors, to expel impostors and refractory subjects from the House, on the ground that such persons are not proper objects of charity ; and this has been regarded as the best kind of punishment. Mark the inconsistency. The Justices of the Police Court send a sturdy vagabond *to* the House of Industry, as a punishment ; and the Directors, in the judicious exercise of their authority, send the same sturdy vagabond *from* the House, and that too, as a punishment !

Finally ; the Directors have not the means necessary to prevent the prisoners from escaping, should

they be dissatisfied with their fare and accommodations. It is not surprising, therefore, that one third of the number committed, have effected their escape. One female, committed for lascivious conduct, who has been many times in the House of Correction, has eloped twice, and been returned to the Institution by the Court, for the third time. A man, eighty years old, who seemed to be very infirm and decrepit, effected his escape over the stockade, leaving his crutches behind him, in a short time after his commitment. It is evident, therefore, that the House of Industry is not a place of punishment for those convicts, who do not choose to stay there.

From the view of the subject which your Committee have taken, they are fully of the opinion, that the practice of committing criminals to the House of Industry, is injurious to that Institution, inexpedient in other respects, and ought to be discontinued. They respectfully ask leave, therefore, to submit the accompanying Resolution to the consideration of the Council.

In behalf of the Committee,

E. BAILEY.

Resolved, That the practice of committing convicted criminals to the House of Industry, is inconsistent with the purposes for which that Institution was established, tends to diminish its usefulness, and ought to be discontinued.

Common Council—No. 15, 1835.

R E P O R T

ON

A L M S H O U S E S

AND

P A U P E R I S M .

BY ARTEMAS SIMONDS.

BOSTON:

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER,

18 State Street.

1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, September 3, 1835.

The following Report of Artemas Simonds, Esq. was submitted by Mr. Bailey — the reading of which was dispensed with ; and, upon the motion of Mr. B., five hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the City Council.

ATTEST, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

In Common Council, April 23, 1835.

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on the Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation be authorized to employ an agent to visit similar institutions in the Northern and Middle States, with the view of ascertaining such practical results, relative to their organization and management, as may be useful to the City ; especially, to investigate the subject of Almshouses, as they exist in the principal cities ; the manner in which they are arranged, warmed and ventilated ; the diet and clothing of the inmates ; the comparative expenses of different establishments ; the kinds of employment followed and their productiveness ; usages in regard to discipline, moral instruction, admittances, discharges, &c. ; the present state of pauperism as compared with past years ; the means adopted to prevent the ingress of foreign paupers ; and, in short, to collect useful facts on the whole subject of pauperism ; provided

that the expense of employing such agent shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, and that the same be drawn from the appropriation for the House of Industry.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., *President.*

In the Board of Aldermen, April 27, 1835.

Read and Concurred.

THEODORE LYMAN, JR., *Mayor.*

A true Copy.

ATTEST, S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

Boston, May 6, 1835.

ARTEMAS SIMONDS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The Standing Committee of the Common Council on the Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, have directed me to invite you to visit similar institutions in other places. You will learn the object of this agency from the accompanying Order of the City Council. The Committee are authorized to allow you, for such services as you may render, the sum of two hundred dollars. You will, of course, be expected to report to the Committee the result of your inquiries.

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.

E. BAILEY, *Chairman.*

Boston, July 31, 1835.

*To the Standing Committee of the Common Council
On the Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation. }*

GENTLEMEN,

Pursuant to the annexed Order of the City Council and invitation of the Committee, the undersigned has been engaged principally since the 7th of May last, “in the Northern and

Middle States," visiting Almshouses and kindred institutions, and collecting facts from various sources relating to pauperism.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the kindness of the municipal authorities in the cities and towns he has visited, and the superintendents of the various institutions, in affording him every facility in their power to pursue his inquiries.

The following detailed statements of the systems adopted in different places, for the support, management, and employment of the poor, and the statistical tables showing "practical results," in a concise form, are submitted as a *Report*, in the hope that they contain some information that may be found valuable to the Committee.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ARTEMAS SIMONDS.

NEW-YORK.

The immense and increasing population of this great commercial city, made up, to considerable extent, of foreign emigrants of every character and from every quarter of the globe, and the habits and vicissitudes incident to such a dense and ever-changing population, must, of necessity, present a large amount of human suffering, poverty and dependence.

By a special law of the State of New-York, the pauperism of the City is placed under the control of five officers, called Commissioners of the Almshouse Department, who have the general supervision of the Almshouse, Bridewell and Hospital, at Bellevue; the large City Prison, or Penitentiary, now nearly completed on Blackwell's Island, in the East River; the Almshouse Children's Asylum at Long Island Farms, and the Bridewell in the City. Out-door relief is given in extraordinary cases under their authority. Their services are gra-

tuitous. The Commissioners of the Almshouse, &c., the General Superintendent of all the establishments above named, the Clerk and Resident Physician, are appointed by the City Council ; the other officers of the Almshouse are elected by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners have an office in the old Almshouse, near City Hall, where they meet every Friday afternoon, for the transaction of business, and where one or more of their number attends daily. They employ at the office, and in attending to out-door business, an agent, a visiter, and a clerk. These officers keep the accounts of out-door relief ; give orders for burials ; examine foreign passengers for commutation on board vessels in port ; make purchases in behalf of the Commissioners ; make arrangements for the transportation of poor, who do not belong to New-York, to other States and other countries ; investigate bastardy cases, attend to prosecutions and make collections ; rigidly investigate the cases of all applicants for admission to the Almshouse or out-door relief, giving permits or small donations in pressing cases, and referring others to the Commissioners' meetings on Friday afternoon ; and attend to all such duties and inquiries as the Commissioners may require. These officers are so efficient that the personal labors of the Commissioners probably do not require more of their time than the Directors of the House of Industry devote to the care of the House and the investigation of cases of applicants. In winter, an additional visiter is employed among the poor of the City. Although the number of actually poor in New-York must probably be fourfold that of Boston, the amounts bestowed in *out-door relief* are nearly equal in the two cities.

THE BELLEVUE ALMSHOUSE is near the East River, three miles from the City Hall. It is within an enclosure of 26 acres, surrounded by a high stone wall, which also contains a prison, an hospital for sick and insane, superintendents' house, several large buildings for mechanic's workshops, and the various out buildings for a large and well regulated establishment. Fronting on the River, the Almshouse principal

building is stone, 325 feet long, with wings at each end, extending back 150 by 50 feet wide. The centre building is 75 feet deep, four stories high, including the basement; the wings three stories, also including the basement. In the centre building suitable apartments are occupied as business rooms for the Commissioners, Superintendent, Clerk and other officers, including a dining room: the residue of the building is divided into wards for the paupers, generally about 45 feet by 22. These wards are warmed by stoves in winter; as they receive light and air only from windows on one side, they are ill-constructed for ventilation. They contain the beds, and are much crowded, especially in winter. In several wards are *two story bedsteads* to save room. The paupers are classified as well as circumstances admit; regard being had to color, nativity, age, and character. Males and females are kept separate, except that married couples and their children occupy one ward; each family being partitioned off by curtains. The men, as a general rule, eat in a common dining-room; the women have tables in their several wards—their rations being served out in one general kitchen. The mess of meat for each ward is weighed off according to the number of persons, cooked in a pot, and delivered to the person who has care of the ward. The diet is as follows:—*breakfast*—tea, sweetened with molasses and a little milk, and bread: *dinner*—every other day meat and soup; of beef, one pound is allowed; of pork, three fourths of a pound; about one pound of bread with potatoes; on the other days, mush and molasses with bread: *supper*—same as breakfast. A woman with a child is allowed one and a half pounds of bread for both; each woman has half a pint of milk per day. Each woman is allowed a pound of tea per month; they make their own tea. The bread, all of wheat, is baked at Bellevue to supply all the establishments under the care of the Commissioners.

The *Superintendent*, who also acts as Treasurer, has the direction of the establishment, under the supervision of the Commissioners, and all subordinate officers are to respect

him accordingly. He makes requisition in writing to the Board of Commissioners for the wants of the establishment ; sees that the clerk, steward, farmer, and all other agents do their duty ; has a personal care and supervision over all their separate engagements ; sees that the quality of provisions is good, that they are wholesome and sufficient, and not wasted ; that the house is kept clean and well ventilated ; that the inmates are properly classed ; and that the general concerns are well ordered and conducted. His annual salary is \$1,600.

The *Steward* receives paupers who have permits of admission ; sees that they are properly cleansed, examined by the physician, and placed in the apartments assigned them ; has the care and keeping of the provisions, clothing, and bedding, provided for the paupers ; sees that these and other supplies are properly dealt out ; and aids the Superintendent in such matters as he may direct.

The *Farmer* superintends the cultivation of the lands attached to the Almshouse by pauper labor ; prevents their obtaining intoxicating liquors when thus employed ; procures marketing for the officers and agents who eat at Bellevue, and assists the Superintendent otherwise as required.

The *Matron* has charge of the female inmates ; sees that they are properly provided for, their apartments clean and well aired ; selects persons to perform the washing, ironing, mending, and other female labor of the house ; superintends the preparations for the officers' table, and performs such other duties as are proper to her station, under the advice of the Superintendent.

Mechanics are hired to work and superintend the business of baking, carpentry, blacksmithing, and making shoes, who direct the labor of such paupers as are assigned to them, for the purposes of the establishment, under the Superintendent's direction.

The Regulations of the Commissioners declare that no person shall be admitted who is known to be affected by any infectious or contagious disease ; that every pauper capable of labor shall be employed, — if any refuse to work, they may

be forthwith discharged, or put on bread and water, at the discretion of the Superintendent ; that any pauper who shall waste or destroy property, or introduce strong liquors, behave disorderly or be disrespectful to the Superintendent and officers, or act immorally in any respect, shall be subject to be put on bread and water, or be discharged ; that fires and lights, except such as shall be indispensably necessary, shall be extinguished at nine o'clock from May to November, and at eight o'clock the remaining months ; that no officer or hired agent shall be entitled to receive any shoes or clothing, or appropriate any of the mechanics' or prisoners' labor to his own profit or advantage ; that every pauper shall be examined by the physician when brought into the house, and made perfectly clean before admission into a ward ; that no ardent spirits shall be used in the house, except for medical purposes, by officers or others ; that no pauper shall go abroad, without a ticket from the Superintendent, nor remain out after sunset without special license ; that begging from visitors and others is positively prohibited ; that overseers or orderlies be appointed from the inmates of each room, who shall see that their rooms be kept clean and well aired, and maintain order — report all disorderly conduct to the Superintendent or Commissioners ; and that paupers may appeal to the Commissioners, in cases of improper treatment on the part of the officers of the house.

The *Chaplain* is required to perform divine service, regularly on Sundays, in the chapel of the House, forenoon and afternoon, and when convenient, in the evening in one of the rooms occupied by paupers ; and to hold meetings for religious worship in the Bellevue Hospital, Bridewell, and Penitentiary, on such other days as he may deem best ; to visit often the sick and dying ; and, generally, to regard the spiritual welfare of all the inmates of the three establishments.

No person, except the Chaplain, is to be permitted to visit the Almshouse, Bridewell, or Penitentiary, in the capacity of a religious teacher or preacher, without permission of the Superintendent and Chaplain.

The inmates of the House are expected to attend divine service in the chapel on Sunday.

An important appendage to the establishment is the *Hospital* for the sick and lunatics. This is a separate building, at some distance, but in the same enclosure with the Almshouse, 180 feet long, 50 feet deep, three stories high, besides the basement, with external staircases communicating with the piazzas and each ward. Lunatics are kept in the basement and next story, which are provided with small dormitories for the violent and dangerous, and rooms 18 feet square for the more quiet, in which six or eight lodge. The upper stories contain twelve wards, for medical and surgical cases, 50 by 22 feet, 11 feet high, extending across the building, sometimes containing near twenty patients in a ward.

The *Resident Physician*, with his assistants, occupy rooms at the Hospital, and are required to give diligent and faithful attention to the duties of their profession, in all departments of the Bellevue establishment, including Bridewell and Female Penitentiary. The Resident has, by law, "the entire charge and supervision of the medical and surgical department;" he appoints, with the approbation of the Commissioners, an apothecary; he sees that due care is observed in the selection of medicines, and must never permit the establishment to be without medical attendance. He makes requisition on the Commissioners, through the Superintendent, for the supplies of his department. He is required to bestow especial care on the insane department of the Hospital, and not allow unnecessary and frequent visits by friends or strangers to these unfortunate patients.

The *Hospital Steward* has the care of the male patients in the building, takes charge of the stores, prevents waste, and performs such duties as the Resident Physician requires.

The *Hospital Matron* has a care over the female inmates; sees to the bedding of the whole establishment; sees to the preparation of meals for the officers of the Hospital; and attends to the order, accommodation, and cleanliness of the building, under the direction of the Physician. Nurses and labor-

ers for the Hospital are selected from the inmates in other departments of the general Bellevue establishment.

The most interesting department of the New-York Almshouse establishment is the CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, at Long Island Farms, opposite Blackwell's Island. The children, nearly 600 in number, are principally from three to twelve years of age ; a large majority are boys. Their school is on the Monitorial plan, and appears to be well conducted. The teacher and assistant are paid from the State fund — the Commissioners being entitled to draw from the fund for children between the ages of four and sixteen. The stationary is furnished also by the school fund. The domestic arrangements appear to be in charge principally of an efficient *Matron*. Three buildings, at some distance from each other, occupied by the children, are in excellent condition as to cleanliness ; and the children's lodging apartments were remarkably neat and well arranged. The children, with few exceptions, appeared healthy and happy, and all were neatly and cleanly dressed. Ophthalmia, a severe disease of the eyes that prevailed a few years ago in the Bellevue Almshouse, where all the children were then kept, and where several children lost the sight of both eyes, and many others of one eye each, is now nearly eradicated, through the zealous and judicious practice of Dr. Morrill, who has lost an eye himself by the disease, contracted while attending the children of the Almshouse. The few now affected by it, are kept entirely distinct from the others. Dr. Morrill is Resident Physician at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, under the supervision of the Resident Almshouse Physician, and also attends the children on Long Island Farms when necessary. The *Matron* is assisted in the domestic work of the Asylum only by paupers ; the clothing of children being prepared at Bellevue.

Male children, who are capable of labor, are not apprenticed, under the present rules, until twelve years of age, and females until the age of ten, unless peculiar circumstances render it proper in the judgment of the Commissioners. Applicants, not known to the Commissioners, must furnish proper

references of their standing and ability to bring up and sustain an apprentice ; and time for inquiry in such cases must be allowed.

The Long Island Farm consists of 250 acres of land, under the care of a farmer and his wife, who receive \$500 per annum and board. The labor on the farm is performed by convicts and paupers. The produce goes to the Almshouse. About twenty cows are kept to furnish milk for the children of the Asylum.

All the employment of paupers in the Bellevue Almshouse is for the Almshouse and its multiplied departments. The manufacture of woollen and cotton cloth, for the use of the paupers, is carried on in a building called the factory, where between thirty and forty are usually employed. All the woollen cloth required for the Almshouse and Penitentiary, is made here, and about half the cotton cloth. About 15 men make the shoes for the Almshouse, under the care of a workman who is hired ; four men work in the bake-house, with an hired master baker ; and several pauper blacksmiths and carpenters also labor for the establishment at repairs and alterations, under hired masters. All the other male inmates able to labor, are required to perform various services about the general establishment ; and the women are fully employed at washing, ironing, making and mending clothing, scrubbing, nursing, spinning thread for the use of shoe-makers, tailors, &c. &c.

By the existing law, the master of every vessel arriving at New-York having *unnaturalized foreign passengers* on board, must report them at the Mayor's office within twenty-four hours, under penalty of 75 dollars for each, and a greater penalty for making a partial report. The master may land his passengers after giving bond, with two sureties *resident in New-York*, and acceptable to the Mayor, in the sum of \$300 for each passenger, to indemnify the City from their support as paupers for two years. The bonds are attached to the original report of the vessel, and after being recorded in the City, are sent to the Almshouse ; and should any of the pas-

sengers become paupers within the term of two years, the bondsmen are required to pay two dollars per week for their support as boarders, or three dollars as Hospital patients. It is, however, optional with the masters of vessels and merchants to bond their passengers or pay commutation money; if they prefer the latter, the Agent or Visiter of the Almshouse Commissioners goes on board vessels, examines the passengers, and fixes on the rate of commutation, according to the probability of their becoming paupers. For several years past, the usual commutation fee has been one dollar for each passenger, and more than thirty thousand dollars has annually been received as commutation money, while scarce a tenth of that amount has accrued for the support of bonded passengers. The system is regarded by some as possessing *present* advantages, but likely to be disadvantageous in *future*; hence the Commissioners of the last year desired a change, and advised the Mayor not to commute at less than one dollar and fifty cents each passenger.

*Officers of the New-York Almshouse, with their Salaries
in 1833.*

Superintendent, - - - - -	\$1,600	per ann.
Clerk, - - - - -	750	"
Resident Physician, - - - - -	1,500	"
2 Stewards for Almshouse, each - - -	500	"
1 Steward for Hospital, - - - - -	500	"
Matron for Almshouse, - - - - -	290	"
Nurse for Lunatics, - - - - -	50	"
Apothecary at Hospital, - - - - -	1 75	pr. d.
Foreman of Shoe Shop, - - - - -	1 75	"
" of Blacksmith's Shop, - - - - -	1 50	"
" of Bakehouse, - - - - -	312	per ann.
Overseer of Long Island Farms, - - -	500	"
Farm at Bellevue, - - - - -	300	"
Matron of Children's Asylum, - - -	150	"
Chaplain at Bellevue Establishment, -	500	"
Matron of Hospital, - - - - -	160	"

Old Almshouse, (Park.)

Agent of Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	\$800
Clerk of	"	-	-	-	-	550
Visiter of	"	-	-	-	-	600
Hearse Driver,	-	-	-	-	-	552

PHILADELPHIA.

Notwithstanding the high character of Philadelphia, for moral worth and intelligence, its great wealth, noble institutions, and extended charities for the relief of physical distress, still there is a considerable portion of the population miserably poor and dependent, and its pauper expenditure is greater than that of any other American city, proportioned to the census. It has even been asserted, by a distinguished citizen and philanthropist of Philadelphia,* "that scenes of suffering and distress exist in the City, revolting to human nature, and not exceeded in intensity (however they may be in numbers) in London and Paris."

For the City and Districts, the care of the poor is in the hands of the "Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn," viz : six for the City proper, two for Southwark, two for the Northern Liberties, one for Kensington, and one for Penn Township. The Guardians have no compensation for their services. The Board meets at the Almshouse every Monday afternoon, and Committees attend at the House on two other days in each week. Their remunerated officers (exclusive of those employed at the Almshouse) are a Secretary, Solicitor, Out-door Agent, Collector, two Visitors of the Poor for the City proper, and sev-

* M. Carey, Esq.

eral for the Districts. Physicians and Apothecaries are also appointed and paid by the Guardians, for the benefit of out-door poor. The Secretary keeps the records and accounts at the Guardian's office in the City, attends the meetings of the Board, and of Committees, draws orders on the Treasurer, and performs such other duties as devolve on him ; the Solicitor carries on prosecutions and attends to the legal business of the Board ; the Agent attends to bastardy cases, sends home paupers to the other States and countries, makes purchases, and has a variety of out-door business to perform ; the Collector gathers the poor tax and makes other collections for the Guardians ; and the Visitors examine applicants for relief at their abodes, give incidental relief, pay pensions, give orders of admissions to the Almshouse, and keep accounts of their disbursements. The population of the City and Districts was 159,548 in 1830 ; the Almshouse expenses have exceeded sixty thousand dollars, and the out-door public charity seventy thousand dollars for some years past. This has been considered necessary on account of the crowded state of the old almshouse ; but as ample accommodations are now made in a new house, the Board of Guardians have determined to discontinue the allowance of regular pensions, "and that no other relief than temporary shall be granted to the poor, confined entirely to fuel, provisions, clothing, medicine and medical attendance."

The new Almshouse establishment at Blockley, over the Schuylkill River, which was opened last year, is magnificent. It consists of four stone edifices, each *five hundred and fifty feet long*, forty or fifty feet wide, three stories high, occupying a large square, the interior of which contains the requisite out-buildings and courts. The *men's Almshouse*, fronting on the river, contains in the centre the public rooms of the Guardians and offices, their dining-room, and apartments for the Steward's family and officers. On the first floor are the cook room, bake-house, dining-room, store rooms, grocery store, clothing store, separate cook room for the officers, &c. In the second and third stories, the wings are divided into

large wards, most of which contain each twenty-eight dormitories or recesses, in which paupers lodge singly. The wards are about sixteen feet stud ; the dormitories are on two sides, (each containing a flue for ventilation) half in galleries over others. In the wards occupied by invalids, are tables in the centre, where their meals are taken. The *women's Almshouse*, in the rear of the men's, is similar in most respects ; it is but partially finished. Wards enough are completed for the present number of female inmates. The cooking is done by steam apparatus, (in cast-iron boilers, instead of wooden tubs) in both Almshouses. The third building is the *Hospital*, containing large, well arranged, and well ventilated wards for the sick ; suitable dormitories and cells for lunatics, (there are now 170 of this unfortunate class ;) an apothecary's shop ; a large chapel, also used as an operating room by the surgeons ; and a medical library, of three thousand volumes. A fourth building, of equal magnitude, is the *Workhouse*, or *House of Employment*, not yet completed. In one end of this building is the Children's Asylum, in charge of a Matron. The establishment, for the erection thus far, has cost \$800,000, and it is supposed, when completed, will have cost a million of dollars.

The buildings are warmed in winter by furnaces, in which anthracite coal is burned ; the furnaces are believed to be badly constructed, as 1,150 tons of coal were consumed from September to May.

The general diet of inmates is as follows :—

“ Every day for breakfast — coffee, half rye, half imported.

Every day for supper — chocolate or tea ; both breakfast and supper, as much good wheat bread as they can eat.

Dinners. Sundays — soup.

Monday — half a pound of beef, of which the soup was made on Sunday.

Tuesday — hash, made of the offals of beef.

Wednesday — mush and molasses, and working men half a pound of meat or soup.

Dinners — Thursday — as Sunday.	} Potatoes or wheat bread for dinner every day."
Friday — as Tuesday.	
Saturday — as Wednesday.	

The diet of the sick is regulated entirely by their medical attendants. In the medical department, the expenditure is considerable. For the year ending May, 1833, (the last for which accounts are published) it amounted to \$10,513 70, and included the following items:—drugs and medicines, 2,342 72; salaries to apothecary and assistants, 596 34; wages to nurses and assistants, 1,154 56; disbursements for sick, 1,808 81; 860 gallons wine and spirits, 663 08; 760 operations of leeching, 883 75; porter and ale, 1,572 25. The average number of inmates that year was 1,010, less than double the average population of the Boston House of Industry.

For the new establishment, not yet completed in all its departments, no definite rules have yet been established by the Board of Guardians. The first officer of the institution is the *Steward*, whose annual salary is \$800. His duties are similar to those of Superintendents in like situations. Over the female department, the *Matron* has co-ordinate authority with the Steward. An *Agent* is the Steward's first assistant, and a *Clerk* is employed. The last published account of the old House shows the following items:—

Salaries to Steward, Matron, Clerk, Agents,	
Gate Keeper, and Cell Keeper, - - -	\$3,880 70
Wages to baker, watchman, cooks, waiters,	
hearse-driver, carters, &c. - - -	2,045 61
Salaries to apothecary and assistant, - - -	596 34
Wages to nurses and assistants, - - -	1,154 66
“ to foremen of shoemakers and tailors,	
and overwork to journeymen, - - -	167 29
Salary to Superintendent of Factory, - - -	399 98
	\$8,244 58

It is understood that similar salaries and wages are paid in the new institution. In the opinion of the Steward, it is more economical to hire nurses than to rely on the paupers.

The inmates of the Philadelphia Almshouse, capable of labor, are employed in the establishment much as in New-York. At present, the principal work of men is road-making on the farm, and fitting the grounds, by removing banks and filling marshes, for gardening and high cultivation, under the direction of an hired gardener and farmer ; stone quarrying and macadamizing.

In the *Work House* department, during the last winter, men were employed manufacturing and repairing articles for use in the Institution nearly as follows :

Weaving Room, 12 men, weaving cotton and woolen cloth and carpeting.

Tailor's Shop, 10 men, making men's clothes.

Shoemaker's Shop, 12 men, making and mending for adults and children.

Tin Shop, 1 man, mending and making articles in the line.

Carpenter's Shop, 8 men, making coffins, furniture, &c.

Blacksmith's Shop, 2 men, dressing drills and hammers, for quarrying and jobbing for the house.

Paint Shop, 2 men, painting and glazing, also, in Dye Shop, Saddler's Shop and Cooper's Shop, one man each. Oakum picking is also carried on by men incapable of better business. A large number of men and women are employed at domestic work, and at least one third of the adult inmates are considered unable to perform any service. The women spin, knit, sew, &c. for the establishment.

There is no Chaplain of the institution ; religious services on Sunday are performed gratuitously by preachers of different denominations.

Six or eight Physicians and Surgeons are appointed by the Guardians ; they attend at the Hospital as much as is deemed necessary, and are assisted in the practice by eight medical students and licentiates. These young men reside in the establishment, board with the steward, and pay \$200 annually for the privilege.

BALTIMORE.

This City compares more nearly with Boston in population than any other, and as there is a great disparity between the expenditures for the support of the poor in the two Cities, Baltimore expending about half as much as Boston in proportion to population, it may be well to give a more particular account of the Baltimore system than would otherwise be necessary or proper.

For the purpose of supporting the poor in the Almshouse, the City of Baltimore and Baltimore County are associated. *Four* "TRUSTEES OF THE POOR" are appointed annually by the City Council for the City, and *three* are appointed by the Governor and Council for the County. Their powers are quite extended, derived from special enactments of the Legislature, made applicable to the City and County. There are also officers called Ward and District Managers, whose only duty is to send paupers to the House; they have no share in the control of the establishment, can give no out-door relief, they receive no pay for their services, and the Trustees of the Poor and Overseer of the Almshouse may refuse to take into the House the persons who present permits from the Managers.

"The Trustees of the Poor of Baltimore City and County" elect from their own number a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. On the first Monday of May annually, they elect an Overseer, Attending Physician and Matron of the Almshouse, and an Agent who keeps an office and attends to out-doors business, for the Trustees in the City. The Trustees meet weekly, alternately at the house and at the Agent's office, and each receives two dollars per day while engaged in the duties of office. The Almshouse is visited every week by one of the Trustees, each Trustee performing his duty in regular rotation. The visiting Trustee examines into the condition of the house, farm and such other matters as require

his inspection, and makes a report on his visit at the next meeting of the Board. All applications for office are to be made in writing to the Trustees, and appointments are made by ballot. No spiritous, vinous or fermented liquors are used at the table of the Almshouse, nor furnished upon any pretext whatever, to any person resident or attached to the establishment, except when prescribed by one of the Physicians as a medicine ; it is then supplied by the Hospital department.

The Baltimore Almshouse is three miles from the City — it has a farm attached of over three hundred acres of prime land, mostly in a high state of cultivation and very productive. The buildings are convenient and well arranged, and seven or eight hundred inmates may be accommodated. A handsome central building contains the office, Overseer's apartments, rooms for the accommodation of medical students, and apothecaries' room, and in the upper story are two wards for female patients. There are two wings or rather separate buildings, one for each sex, connected to the centre by a gallery or passage. These are three stories high, 140 feet long by 40 feet wide. In the wing for males, the first floor has a dining room—two rooms for coloured men and cells for insane men. The second story contains an anatomical cabinet, a clothing store room, school room, and a large sleeping room for working men. On the third floor are two large hospital wards extending across the building, affording the best opportunity for ventilation. The garret is a lodging place of men in comparative health. The women's wing contains on the first floor cells for the insane, large work room for spinning, carding, &c., and the cook kitchen for the establishment ; on the second floor are the matron's private room for seamstresses, another used as a sleeping room for old women, and a large room for children ; the third story is divided into two large wards, one for a hospital for white women and the other a sleeping room for working women, and the attick contains a hospital for black women and a lodging room for well women.

The out-houses are a wash-house, bake house, carpenter's shop, tailor's shop, dead house, &c., erected in a substantial

manner by pauper labour. The Gardens and walks are in admirable order: These, with the buildings are surrounded by a high wall, enclosing about five acres. There is an appearance of order, neatness and quiet about the whole establishment rarely to be found in similar institutions.

A code of By-Laws, conforming to the enactments of the Legislature, have been established by the Trustees, prescribing rules for their own proceedings, for the government of the Almshouse, and for administering out-door relief to the poor.

These By-Laws provide, that the Almshouse, out houses and enclosures shall be kept in constant repair; that all rooms and passage ways shall be white washed every spring and fall, and oftener if necessary; that all the steps and floors shall be scoured at least once a week, and swept thrice a day; that every grown person shall have a separate bedstead, and that not more than two children shall sleep on one bed, each wooden bedstead in use shall be taken asunder and cleansed once every week from March to October, each bedstead to be furnished with one bed, pillow, sheet and blanket in summer and three blankets in winter; that each pauper shall be furnished with a change of linen, suit of apparel, and a fine and coarse comb; that the bedticks be filled which clean straw once a month, the blankets and bedticks being washed once in two months and the sheets and pillow cases every other week at least; that the chimneys in use be swept monthly, and quick lime or chloride of lime thrown into the privies every other week in summer and monthly in winter; that the House shall be constantly supplied with materials, and implements of labor, to be distributed by the Overseer to those able to work, and an account of their labor exhibited to the Trustees monthly; that the outer gates of the yard shall be locked at sunset and not opened before sunrise, except by order of the Overseer; the apartments of the poor shall be closed at dark and not opened till day light;—that the windows shall be opened every day during summer, in good weather, and nothing shall be hung out or thrown out of them

at any time ; that the lights and fires shall be extinguished at nine o'clock, (which the Overseer shall see done,) except those in the sick rooms, which shall be subject to the direction of the Physician ; that any pauper who may embezzle the property of others, or do damage to the premises, furniture or utensils shall be punished ; and that each room shall be furnished with at least three Bibles and two Testaments.

Every person admitted into the Almshouse for support, shall on arrival, inform the Overseer of his or her name, age, occupation, disease, and place of nativity ; and shall forthwith be examined by the Overseer or Matron, and washed, and their clothing changed if necessary. Persons afflicted with contagious disease, which may endanger the lives of others, shall be sent away forthwith. Persons of different sexes and colours shall be and remain separate. They shall conduct themselves with respect and decorum, towards the officers, their fellows, and all persons. They shall occupy the wards and courts assigned them by the Overseer, and shall not absent themselves, day or night, without his permission. They shall perform such reasonable labour as may be required of them, and, if practicable, of the kind to which they have been accustomed, and when not so employed may take air, exercise and recreation, with the Overseer's permission, in their respective courts. Persons received into the house as vagrants shall not be discharged in less than thirty days ; and should such persons abscond and return as vagrants, they shall be showered at the discretion of the Overseer, be kept one week in solitary confinement on bread and water for every such offence, and shall be kept one month in addition to the balance of time they were adjudged to serve on their first admission to the house. No pauper shall be discharged upon the application of a friend or relation, who in the opinion of the Trustees, was able at the time of admission to provide for the pauper, but who nevertheless permitted the admission, unless such friend or relation shall pay the whole amount of the claim which the Trustees may have against such pauper. The paupers in the house shall take due care

of all the clothes, utensils and other property placed in their charge, and be responsible to the Overseer. The men shall shave or be shaved twice a week, and both sexes shall wash and comb every day, and change their linen at least once a week. They shall also when able make their own beds, and sweep their own rooms and passage ways. They may visit, and be visited by their friends under permission of the Overseer ; but no visitor shall remain in, or pauper out of the house at night without special permission from the Overseer or Trustee. The poor shall in the first instance make known their wants to the Overseer, and if not supplied, or if they feel aggrieved, either in diet, clothing or treatment, they may inform the Trustees. They shall neither lie, curse, nor swear, fight, quarrel, play at cards or other games, read immoral books, beg alms; steal or pilfer, get drunk, bring into the house, or receive ardent spirits, or other liquors, for themselves or others, nor keep any bottles or phials in their possession. They shall not sleep in their clothes, nor eat nor smoke in bed ; nor shall they spit on the walls or floors ; they shall not act obscenely, or talk lewdly, nor ridicule, revile or slander their fellows, but shall administer to them especially to the aged and infirm, all the aid and consolation in their power. They shall not sell, or barter utensils, clothes or provisions, nor offer any fee or gratuity to any officer, nurse or servant of the house, for services rendered.

They shall observe and obey all the rules and regulations provided for their government ; and if they fail to do so, they shall be punished by the Overseer, at his discretion, by a reduction of allowance to bread and water, by the shower bath, or by solitary confinement. If the offence be repeated, the Overseer may report to the Trustees, in order that the punishment may be increased, or the offender expelled from the House.

The sick are under the care of the attending Physician, who has the charge of their diet. Nurses are paupers of the House. The attending Physician visits the House daily. His salary is \$600. Six or seven medical students reside in

the Overseer's family, and pay \$225 annually for the privilege of attending and assisting in the practice of the House. Visitors are not allowed to see the insane patients without permission of the Physician, and then must be attended by a student or nurse.

Religious worship is regularly and gratuitously maintained in the House, by preachers of the Methodist denomination.

Employment. The Trustees act extensively on the principle that all persons supported by the public, shall, to the extent of their ability, contribute by their labor to their own support. It is designed to furnish such employment as will be productive as far as possible; but it is thought best to keep the paupers at work, even though their labor shall make no pecuniary return. The extensive farm of the establishment gives employment, except in winter, to all the adults capable of hard work; indeed, the farmer requires the assistance of one or two hired men. Other work about the establishment is carried on, viz: carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, oakum picking, breaking stones for the roads, &c. Coarse clothing, for inmates, is also spun and wove in the House.

By law, it is provided that male paupers of 15 years and upwards, and females over twelve, shall be charged as debtor for food, medicines, and other necessities furnished, at a rate not over thirty cents per day in the Almshouse; and when capable of labor or service, may be required and compelled to perform the same, and shall be allowed a reasonable credit therefor, to be fixed by the Trustees in his account; and the Trustees may retain such pauper until he has balanced the account by his labor; and if he shall desert before so doing, he is liable to conviction for a misdemeanor, and to be sentenced to one year's labor under the direction of the Trustees, or for a less term at the discretion of a Court of competent jurisdiction. The Trustees may, however, discharge paupers before paying expenses when they think best.

The *Overseer* has the general superintendence of all apartments of the House, and is required to visit all the apartments and cells each day; to record the names of persons admitted

as paupers, stating their age, place of birth, religion, occupation, disease, the name of the Trustee or Manager who sent them, also the time and manner of their leaving the House ; to lay all important business before the Trustees ; keep accounts with paupers, and when they ask discharge, present the accounts to the Trustees ; to regulate the *diet* of the paupers, (except when otherwise directed by the Physician) as follows : for breakfast, rye coffee, sweetened with molasses, and bread ; for supper, tea, sweetened with sugar, and bread ; for dinner — on Mondays, beef and soup ; Tuesdays, mush and molasses ; Wednesdays and Thursdays, beef and soup ; Fridays, herring, mush and molasses, or hommony ; Saturdays, beef and soup ; and on Sundays, pork and vegetables ; eight ounces of beef, or five ounces of pork, to be allowed each pauper on the days that animal food is furnished ; and to each working hand, twenty ounces of bread, and to all others over one year old, sixteen ounces of bread, (these regulations not applying to the sick under charge of the physician ;) and he is to take the utmost care that every thing be done to promote good morals, health and comfort, causing the rules and regulation to be read occasionally to the ignorant in the House.

The *Matron* is principal nurse of the sick under the Physician's direction, and guardian of the females under the direction of the Overseer. She has the supervision of the nurses, has particular charge of the beds and bedding, examines female paupers when admitted, distributes clothing, sees that the cooking for the sick is properly done, observes the regulations, and reports transgressors to the Overseer.

The *Agent* gives bond for the faithful discharge of his duties and correct application of the funds placed in his hands ; keeps the books and general accounts of the Trustees ; makes such purchases for the establishment as they may require ; collects money due and pays over to the treasurer ; procures information relative to applicants for admission to the Alms-house, and for out-door relief ; visits the pensioners, (those who receive regular aid from the Trustees) and children that have been bound out of the House ; attends all the meeting

of the Board, and performs such other services, as are required by the Trustees.

Out-door relief, in Baltimore, is given with great caution, the Trustees preferring to send all to the Almshouse who can go there with propriety. The few City pensioners are generally of a respectable class of poor. For the year ending April 30, 1834, the last for which accounts are published, the expenditure for this department was —

For 85 City pensioners, - - -	1,377 75
For donations, (incidental relief) - -	91 74
	\$1,469 49

It is the policy of the Trustees to discourage among the poor a dependence on public charity, in the belief that it is much better for them, as a class, to rely on their own exertions for support. The population of Baltimore is probably fifteen or twenty thousand more than that of Boston; while the latter City pays for the support of a greater number in the Almshouse, and more than six times the amount in out-door pensions and incidental relief, than the former. It may be supposed that, as relief to the poor in Baltimore is so limited, beggary and vagrancy are more common. By extensive walks about the City, such did not appear to be the fact; and the City Penitentiary contained only two-thirds as many common drunkards and petty criminals as the Boston House of Correction. A rigid, uniform system towards paupers, like that of Baltimore, doubtless has the effect either of driving the idle, dissolute, vagrant class to other places, or of compelling them to reform their course of life.

PROVIDENCE.

This City, being a principal thoroughfare between New-England and New-York, and in the midst of numerous manufacturing establishments that attract foreigners, is considerably

exposed to pauperism, which is only kept down by discriminating and judicious management. The whole arrangement, in relation to out-doors relief, and sending paupers to the Almshouse, is in the hands of one Overseer, occasionally advised and directed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

The Overseer keeps the accounts and records of his office ; examines all who apply for relief ; gives permits to paupers to go to the Almshouse ; bestows small sums in donations in extraordinary cases of distress or temporary disability ; sends paupers home to their towns in the State, agreeably to the laws of Rhode-Island ; pays the passages out of the State of paupers who belong elsewhere ; and pays pensions to a class of poor who are respectable, not exceeding \$24 a year, and a little wood. These pensions are granted by the vote of the Mayor and Aldermen, generally on his judgment and representation. The present Overseer has been in office six years. His first year's disbursement, in pensions and incidental relief, was \$2,200 ; he has gradually reduced the amount, and last year he paid less than \$1,500, although the population has augmented considerably within the period named. He remarks that it is intended in Providence to make ample provision for the worthy and helpless poor, but to keep idle vagabonds and dissolute vagrants out of the place. He thinks it best to pursue a rigid course, and admit none to the Almshouse, especially foreigners, who are not absolutely sick or disabled, and he labors much to prevent beggary and injudicious almsgiving.

The Almshouse is a spacious building, of brick, 170 feet long by forty feet wide, with a centre projection, in front, of eight feet. Its construction is similar to the Boston House of Industry ; the facilities for ventilation are no better. It is kept clean and in good order. The Superintendent's family live in the centre building ; the male inmates occupy one wing, females the other. Each wing is warmed in winter by a hot-air furnace, in which anthracite coal is used. Fuel costs from \$500 to \$700 per year. Public worship is attended in the chapel (third story of centre building) on Sunday ; servi-

ces gratuitous by clergymen of different denominations. The Master receives for his own services, and those of his wife as Matron, the sum of \$600 per annum ; no other hired assistants are employed in the House, except a cook at \$12 per month. One, and sometimes two men are hired on the farm.

The *diet* of paupers is as follows: *breakfast*—coffee, bread and butter, one morning and alternately, milk or milk porridge and bread ; *supper*—tea, bread and butter one night, and alternately, milk or milk porridge and bread ; *dinner*—Sunday—flour or indian pudding and molasses ; Monday—baked beef or pork ; Tuesday and Thursday—soup ; Wednesday—fresh meat, baked or roasted ; Friday—pork and beans ; Saturday—salt fish and potatoes. Brown bread is used by all but the sick.

The Physician attends when necessary, and receives \$75 for a year's services.

The House was opened in 1828, and during the first two or three years, more than 100 paupers were supported in it ; at one time the number rose to 133. The number has gradually diminished to 70 ; the greatest number last winter was 87. Formerly, more than half the inmates were foreigners ; latterly, only about one fifth. Before the erection of the present House, the pauper expenditure of Providence was annually about \$10,000 ; now, both out-door and in-door support cost about \$6,000.

There are but few almsgiving societies in Providence. The Fuel Society is the principal one. The Overseer of the Poor thinks that less than a thousand dollars a year is given by associations, exclusive of the small provision made by churches to their indigent members.

Bonds are exacted from masters of vessels and owners, that the foreigners they introduce shall not become chargeable.

One of the Aldermen visits the Almshouse weekly, the whole Board quarterly, when they examine the Master's accounts.

There are no published reports of the pauperism of Provi-

dence or Rhode-Island. The Overseer of Providence thinks public charity ought not to be noised abroad ; and he very judiciously gives aid, in some cases, in which the recipient never knows the source.

ALBANY.

In the State of New-York, generally, paupers are supported in County Poorhouses. That of Albany County is near the City of Albany, on a farm of 60 acres. Present number of inmates, 270 ; greatest number last winter, 450 ; average number of the past year, 360. Two-third of the poor are foreigners, the City of Albany being a great thoroughfare for European emigrants. About one-third are children ; a school is taught by a hired teacher.

Diet. Breakfast — bohea tea sweetened with molasses, and bread ; supper — mush and milk, or mush and molasses ; dinner — soup five days in the week, fish and potatoes two days in a week.

The paupers are employed at farming, gardening, picking oakum, hair and moss, and the necessary work of the House.

Religious services are maintained in the House every Sunday, by clergymen and teachers of the several denominations in the City.

A Physician attends regularly and receives a salary of \$800 a year.

The buildings are not well constructed ; they are warmed in winter by coal fires principally.

There is one Overseer of the Poor in the City and each town in the County. The Overseers give permits for the Poorhouse, but can give no out-door relief till an examination has been had by a magistrate, and with his concurrence ; and then the amount must not exceed ten dollars in one case with-

out the further examination and concurrence of the "County Superintendents of the Poor." In Albany, the amount expended last year in out-door aid was only \$535. The Police Justice in Albany, before whom examinations of pauper applicants are held, states that many of the foreign emigrants who apply for relief, have, by their own account, been paupers in Great Britain, and that their passages to this country were paid by their respective parishes.

Dutchess County Poorhouse, at Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.)

Present number of poor in the House, 190 ; greatest number last winter, 297. The farm, of over 100 acres, is excellent land. The buildings are the Keeper's house, and three long narrow two-story buildings for the paupers. The wards extend across the buildings, affording the best opportunity for ventilation. Several County establishments in New-York are on this plan, and are much approved.

About two-thirds of the male inmates of the Poughkeepsie Almshouse are foreigners. Many of these have been in the Boston Almshouse. The same remark applies to almost every Poorhouse visited by the agent.

The diet in this establishment is rather better than usual in Poorhouses — milk being plenty and a prominent article. The Keeper and his wife (the Matron) are remarkably intelligent and efficient, and the institution in admirable order. Last year the cholera prevailed in the neighborhood, but not a case occurred in the House. In 1832, one third of the inmates died of that disease. The ophthalmia prevails among children — a dreadful scourge in asylums for youth.

Otsego County Poorhouse, near Cooperstown, (N. Y.)

Otsego is an interior County, and there are only three foreign paupers in the House. Pauperism is now less than at any time for eight years. Only 58 paupers now supported; 138 last winter. The buildings for paupers are two stories high, like those at Poughkeepsie. The wards are warmed by stoves in which wood is used; the funnel is carried up into the second story into drums of sheet iron, called "*dumb stoves*," of peculiar construction, which warm the rooms perfectly — making a saving of one half in fuel, as the Keeper states.

The small-pox broke out in the House last winter; more than fifty cases and twelve deaths occurred.

In the State of New-York, the Superintendents of the Poor are required to make out and transmit annually to the Secretary of State, complete statements of the numbers and expenses of the poor in their respective Counties. The Secretary of State prepares an abstract, which is laid before the Legislature and published. These abstracts present the following results for the last four years:—

In 1831, in 54 Counties, 15,564 paupers were	
relieved, at the aggregate expense of	- - \$245,433 21
In 1832, in 51 Counties, 34,094 paupers were	
relieved, at the aggregate expense of	- - 267,767 80
In 1833, in 55 Counties, 35,777 paupers were	
relieved, at the aggregate expense of	- - 225,239 14
In 1834, in 55 Counties, 32,798 paupers were	
relieved, at the aggregate expense of	- - 304,913 21

The returns of the numbers of paupers, in different years, vary so much that they cannot be relied on; but the aggregate expense account is presumed to be correct, and shows an increase of pauperism, under the admirable system of that State, i. e. County Poorhouses with farms. In his last report, the Secretary of State says, "If the Poorhouse establishments

are regulated by a strict regard to the principle of ministering only to the absolute wants of the necessitous, no good reason is perceived, why the number of persons relieved or supported in them should augment in a ratio greater than population. In order to guard against such an augmentation of the number who are dependent on them, care should be taken that the system may not hold out to any one the promise of greater care and comfort than are ordinarily enjoyed by those who rely on their own labors for their support, and that it should provide unceasing employment for those able to work." "During the last five years, the annual expense of maintaining each pauper," [i. e. in Poorhouses] "has been as follows, viz:—

"In 1830,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$37 03
1831,	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 23
1832,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 41
1833,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 21
1834,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 78."

The abstracts, annually prepared by the Secretary of State, contain a mass of information and valuable suggestions, and are transmitted to the Poor Officers throughout the State. It is much to be regretted that the statistics of pauperism are not in like manner collected and published in all the States that have Poor Laws.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The population of the City and Township of Hartford in 1830 was 9,789. The Selectmen are Overseers of the Poor, who generally select one or two of their number to attend to the management of all their pauper concerns. The Almshouse is a mile from the City, and has a farm of about sixty acres attached. Present number of inmates in the house, thirty five ; greatest number last winter, sixty five, average number for several years past, about fifty. The cost of sup-

porting the establishment including interest on its cost, does not exceed \$1,600 annually, and from two to three hundred dollars annually is given in out-door relief, principally wood. Before the present house was provided, the pauper expenditure of the town was between three and four thousand dollars a year. The Almshouse is managed by a Master, whose wife acts as Matron ; their annual salary \$365 ; an hired man is employed in the summer on the farm. No foreigners are supported in the house except such as are sentenced there by magistrates, as common drunkards, &c., for a term of forty days ; the foreign poor in Connecticut being provided for by the State on contract with an individual.

There are but few children in the Hartford Almshouse ; about fifty boys and girls, who are orphans, or the offspring of indigent parents are provided for in Asylums supported by voluntary contributions.

The poor are aided by charitable societies, in wood and necessary articles in winter only, to the amount of a few hundred dollars, given with much care and discrimination ; hence the idle and vicious class of poor seek other cities and large towns, where eleemosynary aid is more easily obtained.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

This town had a population of 8,089 in 1830. Its expenses for the support of the poor, for several years past, have been about four thousand dollars annually for the town's poor. The town receives about one thousand dollars a year from the County, for the support of persons who have no legal settlement in New-Hampshire — that is, such persons as in Massachusetts would be *State paupers*. The County pays one dollar per week for adults, and half a dollar for children. Particular accounts of all expenditures in Portsmouth are published annually, but the precise amount expended for out-door

relief cannot be ascertained, because considerable supplies for the poor at their homes are drawn in wood and articles from the Almshouse.

Nine Overseers have charge of providing for the poor. For many years the poor have been kept in an old building, situated in the midst of the town, and badly calculated for the purpose. Last year a commodious new building of brick was erected about a mile out of town, on high ground, which has a farm of one hundred and sixty five acres of land. It has cost more than thirty thousand dollars. The main building is constructed on the same general plan as the House of Industry ; the basement story being better divided into apartments for labor and convenience. Like other places Portsmouth pays the passages of pauper strangers to other States, as appears by their published accounts. Masters of vessels are required to give bonds that passengers shall not become chargeable as paupers ; a failure to report and give bonds subjects the master to a fine of two hundred dollars for each passenger illegally landed.

The wards in the Portsmouth new Almshouse are warmed by Alger's Cylinder Stoves. One stove answers for two rooms, being set in an arch left for the purpose in the partition wall. Economy is thus secured.

PORTLAND.

There are twelve Overseers of the Poor, appointed annually by the City Council. The Almshouse is near the City on a small farm. The building is within a high enclosure, and is occupied not only as an Almshouse and generally infirmary and asylum for the poor of all ages, but as a House of Correction and Marine Hospital. It is badly constructed for heating, ventilation and convenience. The average number of inmates, exclusive of sick mariners, has been 130 for

the last year or two, of whom about one third are foreigners. The Master of the House has a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, and has one or two hired men on the farm or at work in a brick yard belonging to the establishment. Paupers are employed on the farm, at brick making, and at the necessary work of the house. The pauper expenditure of Portland was \$4,000, last year. In Maine, no provision is made by the State to reimburse towns for the support of foreign poor.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

The alarming increase of this class of poor in our country, especially within the last five years, has drawn public attention to the subject. In most parts of the eastern states there has been a diminution of native paupers and expenditure for their support, while the number of foreign poor has been constantly increasing.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the number of persons supported, for longer or shorter periods of time in the year 1834, in the Almshouses of the four principal American Cities were as follows,—

New York,	Americans,	1893,	Foreigners,	2093.
Philadelphia,	"	1676,	"	1895.
Baltimore,	"	675,	"	479.
Boston,	"	542,	"	841.
		4786		5308

It is thus seen that Boston is more burdened by poor emigrants than any other atlantic city, in proportion to population. In some of the counties of New York, bordering on the Canada frontier, the evil is still greater. Of 87 persons admitted in 1833 into the Poorhouse in Clinton county, (on

Lake Champlain) 152 were foreigners. The foreign poor in Niagara County Poorhouse were, in

1830	-	-	-	-	-	33
1831	-	-	-	-	-	61
1832	-	-	-	-	-	111

The Matron of the Munroe Countyhouse, near Rochester stated, that two thirds of the persons in the house were foreigners, and that some of them had been inmates of English workhouses. An Overseer of the poor in Rochester says that seven eighths of those who apply to him for relief are foreigners, and the state of things in the new City of Buffalo is quite similar. The bulk of these foreigners are from Great Britain ; in Philadelphia and Baltimore a small proportion are Germans.

It was unnecessary for the British " Poor Law Commissioners" of 1833 to recommend "*that parishes be authorized to pay the passages of paupers out of the country.*" Such was already extensively the practice. Capt. John S. Davis, of Portsmouth, N. H., a respectable and intelligent ship master, states, that in May, 1829, he was in London, where he saw in the North American Hotel, two English gentlemen who stated, that they were the Wardens of a parish ; that they had procured the passage to New York of about thirty of their parish paupers, *had got them willing to go*, clothed them, paid their passage money, and made them up a small purse. They further remarked, *that this was the most economical disposition that they could make of their poor.* At that time, says Capt. Davis, the exportation of parish paupers had become in England, a well known and regular business, and certain *American* vessels were called the "*Workhouse line.*" It is an undoubted fact, that the ingress of foreign paupers into the United States has increased greatly since 1830, not so much by their introduction into United States sea ports direct, as by the way of the provinces, adjacent to New England and New York. The State laws requiring masters and owners to give bonds or pay commutation money for alien passengers, prevents, to some extent, the landing of paupers

in the ports of the United States. But they impose no obstruction to the introduction of the late tenants of English workhouses from Canada by land.

The New-York Almshouse Commissioners, in a report made to the City Council in September last, say — “ The present law in relation to alien passengers, requires the master or consignees to give a bond of indemnity, to save the City harmless for two years ; or it authorizes a commutation for such passengers instead of bond. The class of alien passengers, who have been arriving in New-York for several years past, are not of so provident a character, taking them generally, as those which came to the country in previous years. In fact, there are cases constantly occurring, in which it is evident that the towns in Europe, and societies of individuals, pay the expense of sending to this country their paupers, and persons unable to get their living in any country.

“ Decrepit, and maimed, and lunatic persons, have been so transported and landed on our wharves ; and from the wharves they immediately come under our charge. We do not see why the consignees should be released at the expiration of so short a term as two years ; we think they should indemnify the City for at least four or five years, and that if the law was so altered, there would be a great saving to the City, by being relieved from supporting the poor of other countries, which the captains and owners of vessels are induced, by the money received from the Overseers of the Poor of other countries, to bring here.

“ In the cases we commute, the officers of the Board are very liable to be deceived ; and not unfrequently, passengers, whom they have judged well and capable of getting a living one day, have, two or three days afterwards, been found to be entirely unable to do any thing for themselves. It is a practice we think should be followed with great caution ; for it is believed that the number of operatives now arriving in our country, will find it difficult, in our cities at least, to procure employment, even were they both willing and able to work. For these reasons, we have advised the Mayor to

commute for none at a less rate than one hundred and fifty dollars each."

After giving an account of affidavits taken in proof that parish officers, in England, ship paupers to this country, the Commissioners proceed: "The principle, or rather the want of it, which permits the British government or their parish officers to send their paupers here, will also lead them to send their culprits here, as the cheapest mode of getting rid of them. Some of these paupers arrive direct from England, Ireland, and Scotland; but many of them arrive at Quebec, and find their way down through the interior of the State. Now we apprehend that the subject is highly important, not only to New-York, but to all our Atlantic Cities; and we know of no complete remedy for the evil, but some national or United States regulation on the subject."

It has been proposed by the City authorities of Baltimore, that the Atlantic Cities should memorialize Congress on this subject.

The term "*state paupers*" is known only in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In New Hampshire paupers who have no settlement within the state are provided for in the town where they fall into distress, and the county reimburses the town at one dollar a week for adults and half that price for children. Connecticut has a system of its own, and unlike that of any other state. Formerly the state paid towns for the support of foreign poor in the same way that Massachusetts does, and in 1817 the demands on the state treasury on this account were over \$15,000. Since that period contracts have been made with an individual, a respectable farmer near Hartford, for terms of four or five years each. He frees the state from all charge for poor not having a legal settlement in Connecticut. Each succeeding contract has been lower than the last, till the present is at \$1,800 a year. When state paupers require aid in towns it is afforded and the contractor is charged one dollar a week for their support till able to be removed to his establishment. He pays out about four hundred dollars annually on this account. Most of the poor now on the hands

of the contractor are able to labor; of 45 men, women and children there a few weeks since, 17 were men at work on the farm. It would seem that impotent poor foreigners seek other asylums than the Connecticut state poor house; which, however, appears to be well provided and well regulated.

In the other states generally the town or county where a pauper may happen to be must provide for him, or adopt the common expedient of paying for his transportation to some other state or country.

Complaints are every where made of the impositions practiced by foreign paupers and rogues who claim charity. While so many British poor crowd the Atlantic cities and the Canadian frontier, it does not appear that Canada is burdened by American poor. By the Annual Report of the Montreal General Hospital, an institution similar to the poor houses in the United States, it appears that the inmates for for the year ending May 1st, 1835, belonged to

Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	.	54
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	588
United States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total,							819

AFFIDAVIT

Of James Balentine Sinden, of Catsfield, near Hastings, county of Sussex, in England, being sworn, saith, that he arrived in the ship Thomas Wallis, last spring, at New York, from London, arrived about three weeks since; that he was present and heard the Parish Officers of Catsfield, in said county, offer to Richard Crouch, (who was a pauper in said Catsfield, with eight children,) that if he would go out to New York, that they would pay his passage, and allow him five pounds when he arrived in New York, or would pay thirty

pounds for the passage of himself and family. And that said Richard Crouch and family are expected to arrive in New York this fall; that he heard a like offer made to Walter Quay, also a pauper in same village, with eight children, and a like sum as an inducement for him to come. That the names of the Parish Officers who made this offer, were a Mr. Christmas and a Mr. Lads.

In Backsbill a neighbouring town, there were fourteen pauper families sent out on or about 8th April last.

(Signed) JAMES B. SINDEN.

City of New York. ss. James Balentine Sinden, within named, being duly sworn, says, that the foregoing statement by him made and signed, is true.

Sworn the 9th August, 1834.

J. W. WYMAN.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The accompanying statements, accounts of pauper expenditure, and tables contain all the information collected by your Agent, in relation to Almshouses and pauperism, which he deems of sufficient importance to lay before the Committee.

The principal points of difference between the Boston system of managing the affairs of the poor, and the systems of other cities, appear to be the following :—

1st. Boston has two Boards of Poor Officers: the "*Overseers of the Poor*," who give out-door relief, and the "*Directors of the House of Industry*," who have charge of the Almshouse, each keeping an office in the City, and each a Secretary, necessarily confined to the office. Other cities have but one board of officers to manage pauper concerns, and but one office, where all accounts relating to their business, and all the requisite information may be found.

2. In Boston the Overseers and Directors, who have no pay for their services, devote much time to the investigation of cases, and are annoyed at all times at their houses and places of business by applicants for admission to the Alms-house, or for out-door relief. In other cities the guardians of the poor have one or more officers employed on moderate salary, called *agents* or *visitors* who make all necessary examinations (all applications being made at the office) and report to the Board, who act on the information thus obtained. The visitors become well acquainted with paupers, their arts and impositions, and it is supposed a clear saving is made by employing such officers.

3. Out-door relief is granted in Boston much more liberally than in other cities except Philadelphia, and in that City the Guardians of the Poor gave public notice in May last, that all regular pensions would be discontinued in July, and no aid given out of the Almshouse, except *temporary* and that confined to extraordinary cases.

4. In other cities and large towns the practice of transporting or forwarding paupers who properly belong elsewhere, is extensively practised. Their passage is paid by some cheap conveyance to, or towards, the place where they belong or where they wish to go. Many are thus sent back to Europe, and more are *forwarded* into other states.

5. The Almshouses in other large cities differ from the Boston House of Industry in having room, machinery and apparatus for manufacturing clothing, only for inmates use from the raw materials and from yarn. In this way, employment is secured for the paupers ; but machinery, stock and supervision are expensive ; the cloths manufactured are not of durable quality, and a comparison of accounts seems to show that oakum and wool picking, as practised in the House of Industry, produce the most favourable pecuniary results.

6. In various large Institutions, quite different modes of are adopted for heating apartments in winter. In cities, wood fires are generally given up, and anthracite coal is used either in hot air furnaces, grates or stoves. The furnaces are most

expensive in consumption of fuel. Apparently the most economical mode of warming apartments, in a two story building, is by stoves in the lower rooms with the funnels carried up into large sheet iron *drums* called "*dumb stoves*" in the rooms above, which are said to warm these apartments nearly or quite as well as the lower. It has been determined to throw two rooms into one in the House of Industry, and if this mode of heating will answer, a saving of fuel to the amount of one half at least, may be easily made.

In regard to the *diet* afforded to the inmates of Almshouses, while it is not alike in any two, it does not differ materially in any quantity or quality, so far as the healthy inmates are concerned. In one establishment the sick and convalescent are allowed a great variety of delicacies and stimulants, that Boston physicians would not allow to their wealthy patients in private practice. The inmates of the House of Industry have a greater allowance of animal food at dinner than is granted in some other establishments, and less agreeable breakfasts and suppers. It is supposed by many, that the living in poor houses generally is better than that enjoyed by a large proportion of the poor who never claim public charity ; and hence, these establishments hold out inducements to the idle and improvident.

" Poor is the diet of the pauper in the poor house ;
 Poorer is the diet of the small rate payer ;
 Poorest is the diet of the independent laborer."

In some English work houses the diet is

" Four hot meat meals per week,
 Half a pound of butter per week,
 One pound of bread per day,
 Vegetables of various sorts as much as they can eat,
 One pint of beer per day,
 Pudding on Sundays.

So far therefore as diet is concerned, the independent laborer, as well as the small rate payer exist with the pauper *above* them, instead of *below* them ; and although a sense of

honest pride induces them to cling to their independent station, yet the double error of such a vicious system is, 1st. That it encourages the laborer to become a pauper ; and 2d. That it discourages the pauper from becoming an independent laborer.”

London Quarterly Review.”

The causes of pauperism are too well known to require more than a passing remark. It is generally estimated and admitted by Poor Officers, that at least three-fourths of the Poor Tax is expended for the support of persons who have fallen into poverty, directly or indirectly, through intemperance. Some state the proportion to be much greater. The Overseer of the Portland Almshouse states, that some time since he examined his register of inmates, and concluded that ninety-seven in one hundred were made dependent by intemperance in themselves, or in those that ought to have been their supporters. Idleness, extravagance, improvidence, and other vices allied to intemperance, with ignorance and injudicious almsgiving, are also leading causes of pauperism. In relation to the paupers in the New-York Almshouse, in January, 1833, the Superintendent, Jamieson Cox, Esq., used the following strong language in a letter to the Secretary of State : “ The number of male adults, at present in the Almshouse, is 572, out of which number there are not ten who can be called sober men. The number of female adults is 601, and I doubt whether there are fifty of them who can be called sober women. I consider the present pauper law as calculated to encourage intemperance, from the fact that, the moment that they become habitual drunkards, the public provides an asylum for them, at which they remain during their pleasure. When they are ordered to work, many of them take their discharge. They soon become miserable objects about our streets, and are sent again to the Almshouse, and by the time they get well take their discharge, and so on from year to year. I believe that all persons, whom the public support as habitual drunkards, ought to be committed to a work-house for at least twelve months, where they could be compelled to earn their living ; when their time expires, if they take their

discharge and again become intemperate, commit them again for twelve months, and so continue."

"I send you a weekly return of our Almshouse, ending on the 5th inst., by which you will perceive we have 1,852 paupers; 1,017 of whom are natives; (this last number includes all the children born of foreign parents;) 835 are foreigners, who travel here from all parts of the United States. There can be no doubt the Almshouse was originally intended for old respectable poor; but as at present organized, it has become an asylum of thieves, prostitutes, and the worst of the human family." "The police, in my judgment ought not to have the control of the inmates of an Almshouse. They have, in many instances, committed persons for six months, who were not residents of the County, and in some where they were not residents of the State."

Some eminent civilians and philanthropists entertain the opinion, that the general effect of Poor Laws is to encourage pauperism — and, on the whole, to cause more poverty and suffering than are relieved by their operation; hence such men call for the repeal of the Poor Laws, with the view of leaving the poor to the care of individual and christian charity. Col. Young, of Saratoga, a distinguished member of the New-York Senate, made a proposition, a few months since, to abolish the Poor Laws of that State. But as the Poor Laws are already established, and have become a part of our civil policy in most of the States, the more common opinion is, that out-door relief should be administered with great care and discrimination, and that Almshouses should be made comfortable asylums for the really impotent and deserving poor, while the unworthy, the idle and the vicious, if they gain admittance, should be required to submit to wholesome restraint, labor to the extent of their ability, and live no better than the poor laborer and feeble widow who never ask for public aid. It is supposed that nothing short of such a strict administration of the laws can save this country from the evils of extensive pauperism.

Wherever a lax administration has prevailed, or where a

provision has been made for the poor, called *liberal*, a numerous class has been found ready to adopt the popular pauper song of England :—

“ Hang sorrow and cast away care,
The parish is bound to maintain us.”

“ In old times, the English law punished a vagrant by cutting off his ear ; and, said the ancient law, “ *if he have no ears,*” (which means if the law should have robbed him of both) “ then he shall be branded with a hot iron ; his city, town or village being moreover authorized to punish him, according to its discretion, with chaining, beating, or otherwise.” The Legislature, driven by the progress of civilization from this cruel extreme, most unfortunately fell into an opposite one, wearing the mask of charity. Instead of mutilating individuals, it inflicted its cruelty on the whole fabric of society, by the simple and apparently harmless act of *raising the pauper a degree or two above the honest, hard-working, hard-earning, and hard-faring peasant*. The change, for a moment, seemed to be a benevolent one ; but the prescription soon began to undermine the sound constitution of the laborer : it induced him to look behind him to the workhouse, instead of before him to the plough. The poison next made its appearance in the form of out-door relief, and it thus sickened from their work those who were too proud to wear the livery of a pauper.” — *London Quarterly Review for April, 1835.*

Your Agent has made inquiries as opportunities presented, in relation to the extent and practical effects of charitable societies. These are numerous in some Cities, and are represented as doing great good, so far as their operations are conducted with judgment and discrimination. But the legal guardians of the poor almost universally complain of improper alms-giving as tending to produce and perpetuate pauperism. One gentleman in another city, himself an Agent of a Benevolent Society, remarked, “ *we have injudicious alms-giving enough to pauperize the City.*” A new class of benevolent

associations have lately gone into operation in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Their object is not so much to *relieve* poverty as to *prevent* it. They instruct the ignorant, find them employment, and teach them to rely on their own industry and resources rather than on eleemosynary aid. The poor and the degraded are encouraged to respect themselves and to be respected ; to be cleanly and sober ; to attend church and improve their minds and characters, and to send their children to school. In these operations of true charity, the ministers of the poor in this City, and numerous coadjutors of both sexes, bear a distinguished part.

Besides institutions for the relief of the poor by public charity, your Agent visited a great number of prisons, hospitals and asylums of various kinds for the relief of physical suffering, and the education and reformation of orphans, neglected and refractory children and youth. The reports of prisons, and especially the elaborate reports of the Prison Discipline Society, contain full information in this department. Public opinion is somewhat interested and divided on the question whether prisons on the *Auburn plan*, that is separate cells for the night, the prisoners working silently together by day, or the *Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania plan*, that is, solitary confinement and solitary labor, are best. The former is tested, found to be economical, and in point of reforming convicts a great improvement on old prisons ; the latter, of which the only specimen is in Philadelphia, has been in operation but six years. Thus far, but few have been re-committed, and its friends, particularly its talented and respected Warden, Samuel R. Wood, Esq. are confident that its tendency, for the moral reformation of criminals is much superior to the Auburn plan.

The Houses of Refuge in New York and Philadelphia, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, continue to enjoy a high reputation, and to confer on an interesting portion of the population of those great Cities, incalculable benefits. The annual reports are full and highly satisfactory. Good arrangements and liberal provisions have placed their buildings and

workshops in fine order ; and the happy appearance of the inmates at work, at their meals, in school and in the chapel, indicate that these establishments are conducted with great skill, benevolence and success.

It is believed that there is an increasing conviction in the community of the importance of bringing great moral principles to bear on all questions respecting pauperism and crime. Much has been done to give to our great institutions, both penal and charitable, a remedial character ; and the preventive measures now in operation, especially in regard to the morally exposed among the young, are full of promise for the generation that will come after us.

STATEMENT,

Shewing the number of foreign poor received into the Almshouse, New-York, since the year 1826 ; the number that have died, been discharged, and remaining in the Almshouse at the end of each year ; and shewing also the amount received annually from bonded passengers, and as commutation from masters and owners, from 1816 to 1833.

Years.	Whole number of foreign poor admitted into the Alms-house.	Number of foreign poor who died in the House.	Number of foreign poor who have been discharged.	Remaining at the end of each year.	Years.	Amount received from bonded passengers.	Amount received as commutation.	Total receipt from bonded and commutation.
1826	1,159	154	393	612	1816	\$ 166 85		
1827	1,258	183	832	855	1817	718 81		
1828	1,429	242	1,067	975	1818	1,491 60	255 00	1,746 60
1829	1,300	196	1,235	844	1819	1,183 07	3,632 00	4,815 07
1830	1,262	162	968	976	1820	288 21	9,631 00	9,919 21
1831	1,393	150	1,049	1,154	1821	1,097 94	1,260 00	2,357 44
1832	1,558	370	1,412	825	1822	375 90	1,785 00	2,101 60
1833	1,754	225	1,488	866	1823	622 43	790 00	1,412 43
					1824	1,454 16	685 00	2,139 16
					1825	815 50	995 00	1,810 50
					1826	1,526 55	320 00	1,846 55
					1827	3,024 37	1,589 00	4,613 37
					1828	4,245 70	10,460 00	14,705 70
					1829	2,374 31	12,333 00	14,707 31
					1830	3,685 45	14,906 00	18,586 45
					1831	3,117 50	20,030 00	23,147 40
					1832	2,023 84	31,117 50	33,140 94
					1833	2,027 71	31,617 00	33,644 71

ABSTRACT

Of the Accounts of the Trustees of the Poor of Baltimore City, for the year ending April 30, 1834, including out-door relief.

For City's proportion of articles purchased for consumption in Almshouse, for supplying an average of 353 City paupers and two thirds of 49 strangers, - - - - -		8,523 58
Do. do. Hospital Stores for Almshouse, -		1,079 17
City's proportion (7-8) of expenses of house, including salaries, wages and contingencies, -		3,077 92
Paid 85 City pensioners, - - - - -		1,377 75
Paid City Trustees for services, - -		452 00
Incidental relief, - - - - -		96 49
Interest on a debt, - - - - -		173 06
Cost of improvements, - - - - -		107 54
7-8 of cost of conducting farm, - - - -		574 84
Paid for lunatics in Maryland Hospital, -		193 70
		\$15,656 05

ABSTRACT

Of Philadelphia Almshouse Accounts, for year ending May 20, 1833. Average number of paupers 1010, (exclusive of out-door relief.)

Provisions, - - - - -	30,025 86
Expenses, including Salaries, - - - -	14,227 24
Medical Department, - - - - -	10,513 70
Fuel, - - - - -	6,911 92
Medical Fund, - - - - -	442 55
Clothing, - - - - -	5,484 06
	\$67,605 33
Deduct expenses not belonging to the year, -	5,161 58
	\$62,443 75

STATEMENT

Of the Amount of Poor rates levied in the City and Districts of Philadelphia at different periods, for thirty years past.

For the year 1803,	-	-	-	\$75,262 63
“ 1806,	-	-	-	99,699 85
“ 1809,	-	-	-	85,875 75
“ 1812,	-	-	-	102,672 91
“ 1815,	-	-	-	109,947 01
“ 1818,	-	-	-	134,781 26
“ 1821,	-	-	-	128,737 43
“ 1824,	-	-	-	134,091 19
“ 1827,	-	about	-	80,000 00
“ 1830,	-	-	-	91,827 66
“ 1833,	-	-	-	138,747 84

In 1824, an elaborate Report on Pauperism was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a committee, of which, William M. Merideth, Esq. of Philadelphia, was chairman. The report states, that “in the year 1821, notwithstanding the great number of poor relieved by the public bounty, at a vast extent in the City and County of Philadelphia, there existed in that City and County, at the very least, 160 charitable and beneficent societies, besides 69 religious institutions, all which, it is well known, have a fund for the relief of the poor of their own congregations.” The committee say, “after mature consideration of the whole subject, your committee are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that in every country where our system of poor laws has prevailed, the number of paupers, and the amount of assessment for their relief, have progressively increased, and in a ratio not to be accounted for by the increase of population or the rise of provisions and the necessaries of life.”

TABLE

Of foreign passengers arrived in the City of New-York from 1826 to 1833, both inclusive.

Years.	Germany.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Holland.	France.	Switzerland.	Total each year.
1826	329	4,125	464	4,225	87	526	189	10,225
1827	288	6,630	1,629	7,077	79	975	279	16,957
1828	1,070	5,182	1,555	5,664	144	2,937	1,346	17,908
1829	422	8,132	1,057	2,674	116	943	633	13,877
1830	1,699	16,731	1,624	3,766	27	3,514	1,559	28,920
1831	4,129	13,953	2,346	6,532	168	2,163	1,159	30,450
1832	3,715	19,255	3,535	6,936	429	4,849	2,762	41,481
1833	5,735	11,962	2,728	10,096	269	4,480	2,707	37,977
	17,387	85,970	14,938	47,270	1,319	20,387	10,644	197,915

The above is the number of passengers reported at the Office, natives of the respective countries named.

WHOLE NUMBER OF PAUPERS

*In the Bellevue Establishment, New-York, including Children at nurse, in each year. Likewise the expenses, for each year, of Alms-House, Old Alms-house, Bridewell, Penitentiary, Donations, Transportation, &c.**

Year ending 31st of December.	Whole No. of Pau- pers received in Alms- House.	Discharged.	Dead.	Remaining 31st of De- cember.	No. of out-door poor families relieved.	Amount of donations to out-door poor.	Total expenses of each year for Alms-House, including salaries.	Total expenses of each year for repairs.	The account not opened till 1829.	Total expenses of each year for nursing out- door poor.	Total expenses of each year for transportation of paupers.	Total each year for Bridewell.	Total expenses of each year for Penitentiary, including salaries for keepers and guards.	Total expenses of each year for Old Alms- House.	Total amount of sala- ries each year paid by Commissioners.	Total expenses of Alms-house, Bridewell and Penitentiary.			
1827	4,124	1,890	600	1,933	2,367	\$12,225	51	50,369	99	3,598	26	3,029	85	6,507	49	6,534	99	82,434	18
1828	4,861	2,091	623	2,147	1,815	11,283	07	51,416	61	4,073	70	3,389	13	15,860	07	6,711	03	93,200	03
1829	4,910	2,295	505	1,110	3,188	16,266	83	53,777	91	4,439	98	3,898	24	24,359	48	4,616	06	114,955	42
1830	5,108	2,377	507	2,224	3,830	17,648	58	52,750	85	4,507	68	3,616	42	23,953	69	3,190	00	117,272	47
1831	5,677	2,768	653	2,255	4,440	16,447	26	56,745	53	2,800	08	3,829	91	25,961	57	3,965	60	123,105	57
1832	5,760	3,010	923	1,827	4,867	17,986	50	62,128	74	5,437	17	2,862	40	21,987	11	7,880	79	126,935	43
1833	5,163	2,617	899	1,847	3,830	14,841	81	58,157	08	4,020	13	4,184	12	17,452	64	4,507	82	113,675	93

* This account is made by the Clerk of the Alms-House, and shews the amount of warrants drawn by the Commissioners, but does not shew the amount paid for salaries by the Comptroller to the Officers of the Establishment; nor does it include various amounts received by the Commissioners from other sources than that of the Comptroller.

A STATEMENT,

Shewing the amount of Annual Expenses paid by the Commissioners for supporting of the Almshouse, Bridewell, Penitentiary, (donations, transportation and salaries inclusive) in the City of New-York, together with the average number of Paupers in the Almshouse Establishment, as well as children at nurse.

Years ending 31st of December.	Average number of adult paupers in Almshouse.	Average number of children in Almshouse.	Average number of children at nurse.	Number of out door poor families relieved.	Amount of donations to out door poor.	Total amount of expenses each year for Almshouse exclusive of salaries except 1816	Total amount of expenses each year for nursing out door.	Total amount of expenses of Bridewell.	Total amount of each year for Penitentiary, including salaries to keepers and guard.	Total amount of salaries paid by the Commissioners.	Sum total of expenses of Almshouse, Bridewell and Penitentiary.
1824	1,031	619	100	1,757	\$7,131 93	44,786 88	1,120 96	2,382 67	9,729 15	4,639 50	71,504 99
1825	1,087	560	166	1,278	7,770 97	51,065 35	1,120 23	2,906 62	10,353 48	4,789 75	79,487 11
1826	1,116	584	112	1,499	9,040 23	52,117 25	111 72	2,791 79	6,959 23	6,101 00	79,625 44
1827	1,107	571	125	2,357	12,225 51	50,369 99		3,929 85	6,567 49	6,534 99	82,434 18
1828	1,246	633	138	1,815	11,283 07	51,416 51		3,389 13	15,860 07	6,711 03	93,200 03
1829	1,331	672	155	3,188	16,266 83	53,777 91	3,594 90	3,898 24	24,459 48	4,616 06	114,955 42
1830	1,376	691	179	3,827	17,648 50	52,710 85	4,768 79	3,616 42	23,953 69	3,190 00	117,272 47
1831	1,463	739	190	4,440	16,445 26	56,745 53	6,584 97	3,829 91	25,961 57	3,965 60	123,105 57
1832	1,556	662	170	3,867	17,286 60	62,205 39	4,187 63	2,862 40	21,987 11	3,763 00	127,012 08
1833	1,114	601	131	3,830	14,811 81	58,157 06	3,646 83	4,183 12	17,452 64	4,407 82	113,675 93

STATEMENT,

Shewing the amounts drawn from the City Treasury, for the support of pauperism in Boston for 10 years, ending April 1835.

	For out-door relief.	For House of Industry.	Total.
1826,	10,208 46	22,183 97	32,392 43
1827,	12,256 79	29,791 97	42,048 76
1828,	11,386 61	16,190 15	27,576 76
1829,	12,848 18	17,996 12	30,844 30
1830,	12,803 84	17,997 22	30,801 06
1831,	13,685 00	19,576 12	33,161 12
1832,	14,000 00	19,999 91	33,999 99
1833,	14,542 00	23,048 61	37,590 61
1834,	8,929 89	18,605 29	27,535 18
1835,	12,606 25	17,113 96	29,720 21

In 1829 and some other years large sums were expended on the buildings and to purchase stock for the farm. At the close of some years several thousand dollars were in the hands of the Overseers and Directors, as unexpended balances which accounts in part for the different amounts drawn from the Treasury.

ABSTRACT

Of the Accounts of the House of Industry for year ending March 31, 1835—Average number of paupers supported 541.

Expended for Provisions,	\$11,297 67
“ Clothing,	1,361 44
“ Furniture,	324 28
“ Fuel and Lights,	2,266 80
“ Repairs of Buildings,	846 08
“ Salaries & hired services,	3,672 92
“ transportation of paupers,	223 50
“ Carriage hire of Directors,	137 00
“ Hospital Department,	211 68
“ Sundry small accounts,	831 05
	\$21,172 32

Received—net income of farm,	891 65	
“ “ “ of Oakum	,1,926 63	
“ from towns and individuals } for support of paupers, }	821 62	
“ labor of paupers besides } Oakum, }	54 12	
“ for City Treasury,	17,113 96	
Less stock on hand than last year,	364 44	
		\$21,172 42

STATEMENT,

Shewing the comparative state of Pauperism in the four principal Cities.

Cities.	Population in 1830.	Whole Pauper expenditure for last year for which accounts are made up.	Amount expended in out-door relief.	Proportion of expenses of poor to each 1000 of population.	Proportion of expenses in out-door relief to each 1000 of population.	Weekly account of supporting each person in Almshouse last year.	Weekly average cost for 4 years, of supporting each person in House.
New-York,	202,589	\$90,090 20	\$18,197 14	444 69	\$86 36	\$ 0,98	\$31
Philadelphia,	159,548	138,747 84	73,343 48	882 16	459 69	1,03	1,04
Baltimore,	80,620	15,656 05	1,469 49	194 19	18 35	67	71
Boston,	61,392	29,720 21	12,606 25	484 15	205 24	65	73

The weekly cost of supporting paupers in the New-York and Philadelphia Almshouses, is taken from printed reports. To find that of Baltimore, the amount of out-door relief, and other items not chargeable to the Almshouse, have been deducted from the whole expenditure, and the remainder divided by the average number of City paupers in the House, and the quotient divided by 52. To find that of Boston, the sum drawn from the City Treasury has been taken as a basis, the amounts received from towns and for bonded passengers added, the difference of stock on hand at commencement and end of years added or subtracted, and then the result found by the same process as with the Baltimore accounts. It should be noted that the farm attached to the Baltimore House has a wood lot, which supplies the fuel—a heavy item in all the other accounts.

In 1827, a Committee of the Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia visited New-York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., inquiring into the management and expenses of the poor, who reported that the weekly expense of supporting each pauper in the Almshouses of the principal Cities, was, in 1826, in Philadelphia, *seventy-five cents*; New-York, *sixty cents*; and in Boston, *seventy-eight cents*. It must be understood that, in all these statements of the weekly expense of each person, the *net expense* is given, after deducting produce of farm, avails of labor, &c. It may also be well to state that, in the New-York and Boston Almshouses, the number of children is much greater, in proportion, than in Philadelphia and Baltimore; and that there is apparently much less sickness in the Boston House than in either of the others.

The Poor Tax in Boston is relieved by the interest of \$100,000, permanent funds in the hands of the Overeers, as trustees—and, to a considerable amount, by the operations of the Boston Dispensary. The expenses incurred for small-pox patients, in other cities, are charged to pauper account.

Common Council—No. 16, 1835.

CITY OF BOSTON.



In Common Council, November 12, 1835.

The following Ordinance, entitled “An Ordinance to prevent the leaving of Carts, Carriages, or other Vehicles in the Streets,” was read, ordered to a second reading, and to be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest, RICHARD G. WAIT, *Clerk C. C.*

The Special Committee, to whom was recommended an Ordinance to prevent the obstruction of

the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, &c., of the City, by Carriages, Trucks, and other Vehicles, beg leave to report the same in a new draft.

In behalf of the Committee,

E. BAILEY, *Chairman.*

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the leaving of Carts, Carriages, or other Vehicles in the Streets.

1 *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and*
2 *Common Council of the City of Boston, in City*
3 *Council assembled, That no Carriage, Cart,*
4 *Truck, or other Vehicle of any description*
5 *whatever, whether of burden or pleasure, shall*
6 *be placed and suffered to remain more than*
7 *fifteen minutes, in any of the Streets, Lanes,*
8 *Alleys, or Public Places of the City, either*
9 *with or without a team or driver, without a*
10 *license for that purpose from the Mayor and*
11 *Aldermen first had and obtained, under a penal-*
12 *ty of not less than one dollar, nor more than*
13 *twenty dollars for each offence, to be recovered*
14 *on complaint in the Police Court, of the owner,*
15 *driver or person having the care of any such*
16 *Carriage, Cart, Truck, or other Vehicle.*

1 SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, That no*
2 *Hackney Coach or other Carriage, shall make*
3 *a stand before either of the Theatres, or any of*
4 *the places of public Amusement, or in any of*
5 *the public Streets, Lanes, Alleys, or public*

6 places in the City, under a penalty of not less
7 than one, nor more than twenty dollars, to be
8 recovered as aforesaid, of the owner, driver, or
9 person having the care of the same.

TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
 OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
 AND
County of Suffolk.

DECEMBER, 1835.



BOSTON:
 JOHN H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.
 1835.



DR. CITY OF BOSTON in Account Current { from May 1, 1834, } with RICHARD D. HARRIS, City Treasurer. Cr.
1835, { to May 1, 1835, }

May, { 1835, }	To Cash paid Mayor's Drafts, (A.)	536,199 75	1835, May 1.	By Cash for Balance of account ren- dered May 1, 1834, (F.)	3,591 57
"	" " Interest, (B.)	62,977 17	"	" " rec'd for Taxes, (G.)	363,955 64
"	" " Notes payable, (C.)	675,316 00	"	" " Bonds & Notes re- ceivable, (H.)	60,881 95
"	" " Militia, (D.)	1,297 50	"	" " City Notes issued, (I.)	744,626 69
"	" " Sundry Bills, (E.)	358 09	"	" " Interest, (K.)	22,636 17
			"	" " Rents, (L.)	25,470 27
			"	" " Militia, from Com- monwealth, (M.)	1,017 00
			"	" " House of Reforma- tion, (N.)	651 18
			"	" " H. of Industry, (N.)	11,446 42
			"	" " Paupers, (N.)	3,156 35
			"	" " Patients Insane Hospital Worcester, (O.)	2,542 87
			"	" " Repairs Rainsford Island, (P.)	1,222 17
			"	" " Contingent, (Q.)	1 00
			"	" " Fines and Costs for Violation of By- Laws, (R.)	60 97
			"	" " from City Auditor, (S.)	46,479 24
					\$1,287,739 49

MAY 1, 1835.

Errors Excepted.

RICHARD D. HARRIS City Treasurer.

Dr. RICHARD D. HARRIS, Treasurer of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk. Cr.

1835, } To Cash as per Account Cur- May. } rent with City of Boston, }	1,287,739 49	1835, } By Cash as per Account Current May. } with City of Boston, }	1,276,148 51
To Cash as per Account Cur- rent with County of Suffolk, }	28,884 15	By Cash as per Account Current with County of Suffolk, }	40,141 21
	\$1,316,623 64	By Cash for Balance, - - -	333 92
			1,316,623 64

MAY 1, 1835. Errors Excepted. RICHARD D. HARRIS, City and County Treasurer.

BOSTON, MAY 29, 1835. The Committee appointed by the City Council, under an Order of May 26, 1835, to audit and settle the accounts of the City and County Treasurer, from April 30, 1834, to May 1, 1835, being the close of the financial year, have attended to that duty, and find the accounts are correctly stated, and that there are proper vouchers for the same. The Committee find that there has been received at sundry times since April 30, 1834, for account of the City of Boston, one million, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents; and that there has been paid on the same account, one million, two hundred and seventy-six thousand, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, leaving a balance due to the City of eleven thousand, five hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-eight cents.

The Committee also find that there has been received on account of the County of Suffolk, during the same period, twenty eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifteen cents; and that there has been paid on the same account, forty thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-one cents, leaving a balance against the County of eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and six cents; and leaving a final balance in the treasury of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-two cents; and that the notes paid by the Treasurer have been duly cancelled.

CHARLES LEIGHTON,
JOS. H. HAYWARD,
HENRY D. GRAY, } Committee.
CALVIN WASHBURN, }

In the Board of Aldermen, June 2, 1835. Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence. THEODORE LYMAN, Jr., Mayor.

In Common Council, June 4, 1835. Read and accepted, in concurrence. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., President.

CITY OF BOSTON.

*Office of the Auditor of Accounts,
December 15th, 1835.*

The Auditor of Accounts has the honor to lay before the City Council a file of Documents, giving a detailed account of the fiscal affairs of the City Government, during the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1834, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1835.

These Documents, marked A. B. C. D. and E. comprize full Statements, of the APPROPRIATIONS granted, for all purposes;—of the RECEIPTS of the City, from all sources;—of the EXPENDITURES made for the various objects;—of the changes that took place in the CITY DEBT, during that year;—and of the character, amount, rates of interest, and times of maturity, of that DEBT, at the commencement of the now current financial year.

The total amount of RECEIPTS into the City

Treasury, during the last financial year, from all sources, was \$1,287,739 49

There was, also, received on account of the County of Suffolk, the sum of 28,884 15

Making the aggregate of RECEIPTS for the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, amount to 1,316,623 64

The whole amount of disbursements, for the City of Boston, during the same year, was 1,276,148 51

And there was paid out, on account of the County of Suffolk, the sum of 40,141,21

Making the aggregate of Expenditure, for the City and County, during that financial year 1,316,289 72

And leaving a final balance in the City Treasury, on the first day of May, 1835, amounting to 333 92

The City Debt, according to the Statement in the twenty-second Annual Report, amounted, on the first day of May, 1834, to \$1,078,088 28

During the financial year which commenced on that day, new Loans were negotiated, under authority of the City Council, amounting to 744,626 69

Various portions of the City Debt, falling due within that year, were paid off at maturity, amounting to 675,316 00

Making the actual increase of the Debt, within the financial year 1834-35

69,310 69

And leaving the total amount of the City Debt, on the first day of May, 1835

\$1,147,398 97

At the commencement of the last financial year, there were Bonds and Notes in the City Treasury, the property of the City of Boston, amounting to

153,636 46

Within that year, there was paid in at the City Treasury, on account of the princi-

pal of those Bonds and
Notes, the sum of 60,831 95

New Bonds and
Notes were received
within the same year,
amounting to 12,665 48

Making a diminution of that pro-
perty, of 48,216 47

And leaving the amount of Bonds
and Notes held by the City, on the
first day of May, 1835 105,419 99

The amount of the City Debt on
the first day of May, of the present
year, was, as above stated 1,147,398 97

The amount of Bonds and Notes
receivable, held by the City, on the
same day, was 105,419 99

Leaving the actual balance a-
gainst the City, on that day, at \$1,041,978 98

As it has been thought by members of the City
Council, that the detailed account of the Receipts
and Expenditures of the City Government, as fur-
nished from this Office, ought to conform more
closely to the account of aggregate sums, as sta-
ted in the Treasurer's annual account, the Au-
ditor, in conformity to an Ordinance passed the pre-

sent year, has adopted an entire new mode of arranging these financial statements ;—which, he hopes, will be satisfactory to the City Council, and present all the requisite information to the inhabitants of our City generally.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

In Common Council, December 24, 1835.

Read, and thereupon ordered, that the Auditor of Accounts be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause seven thousand copies of the Annual Report, of the receipts and expenditures of the last financial year, and the estimates of the current year, together with a particular statement of all City property, to be printed and distributed for the information of the Inhabitants.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR. President.

In the Board of Aldermen, December 28, 1835.

Read and concurred.

THEODORE LYMAN, JR. Mayor.

(A.)

STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS granted by the City Council, to meet the various objects of expenditure, during the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1834, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1835.

For Salaries of the Instructors of all the Public Schools, except the Primary Schools ;—

Original Appropriation	41,500 00	
Subsequently added	310 00	
		41,810 00

For the Primary Schools ;—

Original Appropriation	18,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	200 00	
		17,800 00

For repairs, fuel and other contingent expenses, of the Schools ;—

Original appropriation	7,500 00	
Subsequently added	4,700 00	
		12,200 00

For completing the Repairs of the Franklin School House

4,000 00

For a building for the accommodation of the African School

2,500 00

For repairs of Public Buildings ;—

Original Appropriation	4,000 00	
Subsequently added	300 00	
		4,300 00

Amount carried forward,

\$82,610 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$82,610 00
<i>For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars ;—</i>		1,700 00
<i>For care and improvement of the Public Lands and preparing them for sale ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	5,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	3,200 00	
		1,800 00
<i>For the gradual reclaiming and improvement of the Flats at the bottom of the Common, west of Charles street ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,500 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	1,500 00	
<i>For paving and repair of Streets ;—</i>		
Original appropriation	30,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,500 00	
	32,500 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	900 00	
		31,600 00
<i>For Widening Streets ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	25,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	2,500 00	
	22,500 00	
Subsequently added	10,000 00	
		32,500 00
<i>For grading and levelling Streets at South Boston</i>		2,500 00
<i>For Salaries of all City and County Officers ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	31,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	300 00	
		30,700 00
<i>For the City Watch ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	25,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,210 00	
		27,210 00
<i>For Lamps, Oil, and Superintendence ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	18,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	1,450 00	
		16,550 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$227,170 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$227,170 00
<i>For Fixtures for the use of Gas, to light a portion of the Streets of the City ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	3,500 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	400 00	
		3,100 00
<i>For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	10,000 00	
Subsequently added	6,000 00	
		16,000 00
<i>For the erection, rent, and repairs of Engine Houses ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	3,000 00	
Subsequently added	6,920 00	
		9,920 00
<i>For Bells and Clocks ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,000 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	180 00	
		820 00
<i>For Constables ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,200 00	
Subsequently added	2,430 00	
		3,630 00
<i>For care and improvement of the Common, Malls, Copp's Hill and Fort Hill ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,500 00	
Subsequently added	400 00	
		1,900 00
<i>For Common Sewers, Wells and Pumps ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	4,000 00	
Subsequently added,	10,200 00	
		14,200 00
<i>For building Reservoirs ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	1,500 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	1,250 00	
		250 00
<i>For the payment of the Annuity for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Har- bor ;—</i>		400 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$277,390 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$277,390 00
<i>For payments for Militia Duty, under a law of the Commonwealth ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation,	2,200 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	800 00	
		1,400 00
<i>For Printing and Stationary ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	3,000 00	
Subsequently added	550 00	
		3,550 00
<i>For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the Streets, and removing house dirt and other nuisances ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	24,000 00	
Subsequently added	200 00	
	24,200 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	2,500 00	
		21,700 00
<i>For the External Health Department—expenses of Quarantine, and repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	2,000 00	
Subsequently added	560 00	
		2,560 00
<i>For the Overseers of the Poor ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	12,930 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	300 00	
		12,630 00
<i>For the Directors of the House of Industry ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	20,100 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	2,880 00	
		17,220 00
<i>For the House of Reformation ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	6,500 00	
Subsequently added	950 00	
		7,450 00
<i>For the County of Suffolk, including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except Salaries ;—</i>		
		31,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$375,400 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$375,400 00
<i>For the payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City ;—</i>		55,000 00
<i>For the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt of the City ;—</i>		15,000 00
<i>For the continuation of the Sea Wall, near the House of Industry, at South Boston ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation,	1,500 00	
Subsequently added	450 00	
		1,950 00
<i>For a survey in relation to the introduction of pure and soft Water into the City ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	2,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,000 00	
		4,000 00
<i>For the purchase of land, and erection of buildings, for Primary School Houses ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	12,500 00	
Subsequently withdrawn	120 00	
		12,380 00
<i>For the erection of new buildings, at the House of Industry ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	4,600 00	
Subsequently added	1,300 00	
		5,900 00
<i>For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation ;—</i>		
Original appropriation	5,000 00	
Subsequently added	2,800 00	
		7,800 00
<i>For a Reserved Fund ;—to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may deem proper, subsequently to the passage of the annual Appropriation bill ;—</i>		
Original Appropriation	13,900 00	
Subsequently withdrawn, and added to other appropriations	9,800 00	
		4,100 00
Aggregate amount of the Appropriations, for the financial year 1834–35 (carried forward)		\$481,530 00

Amount brought forward, \$481,530 00

In addition to the foregoing purposes of current expenditure, Loans were authorized, to meet the following objects, viz :—

For the erection of the New Court

House 66,500 00

For laying out Blackstone Street,
and continuing Commercial and
Broad Streets 68,000 00

For the erection of the House of Re-
formation, at South Boston 6,000 00

140,500 00

Making the total amount authorized, by the
City Council, for the expenditures of the finan-
cial year 1834-35 \$622,030 00

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 15th, 1835.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

(B.)

STATEMENT OF THE INCOME of the City of Boston, during the financial year, which commenced on the first day of May, 1834, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1835.

Balance of money in the hands of the City Treasurer, May 1st, 1834, (<i>as per item marked F. in Treasurer's Account</i>)	3,591 57
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Income from Taxes ;—

Amount received on account of the Tax

				of the year 1822	19 15
“	“	“	“	1823	18 59
“	“	“	“	1824	32 73
“	“	“	“	1825	57 78
“	“	“	“	1826	80 46
“	“	“	“	1827	38 94
“	“	“	“	1828	101 03
“	“	“	“	1829	175 39
“	“	“	“	1830	260 53
“	“	“	“	1831	566 72
“	“	“	“	1832	629 69
“	“	“	“	1833	6,639 35
					8,620 36
“	“	“	“	1834	355,335 28

Making the whole amount of TAXES received during the year, (<i>as per item marked G. in Treasurer's Account</i>)	363,955 64
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Bonds and Notes Receivable, paid in at the City Treasury, during the year :—

Sundry Notes given on account of the sales of Store Lots on South Market Street	30,898 00
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Amounts carried forward,	\$30,898 00	367,547 21
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$30,898 00	367,547 21
Sundry Notes given on account of the sale of the Old Alms House (now the Barton Point) Lands	16,839 63	
On account of sundry Bonds given by purchasers of Neck and Mill Pond Lands	11,561 22	
On account of the sale of a House on Fort-Hill, formerly purchased by the City for a Cholera Hospital	1,000 00	
On account of sales of sundry lots of land on Clinton Street	583 10	

Making the whole amount received for BONDS
and NOTES paid in, during the year, (as per item
marked H. in the Treasurer's Account,) 60,881 95

Receipts from Loans authorized by the City Council :— (for a more particular statement of
which see Document marked D.)

Loan made under order of May 19th 1834	450,000 00
Under Order of April 8th, 1833	52,500 00
Under Order of January 3d, 1835	25,000 00
Under Order of February 23, 1835	14,000 00
Under Order of October 6th, 1834	6,000 00
Under Order of April 27th, 1835	68,000 00
Under Order of January 26th, 1835	129,126 69

Making the whole amount received from LOANS,
during the year, (as per item marked I. in the
Treasurer's Account,) 744,626 69

Income from Interest and Premiums :—

Received for Interest on various Bonds, Notes, and other debts due the City, and on deposits in Bank	12,442 77
Received for Premiums, on various Loans negotiated in behalf of the City	10,193 40

Making the whole amount received, for INTER-
EST and PREMIUMS, during the year, (as per
item marked K. in the Treasurer's Account,) 22,636 17

Amount carried forward, \$1,195,692 02

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$1,195,692 02
<i>Income from Rents :—</i>	
Amount received for Rents of the City Hall, viz :—	
For the Post Office and Reading Room	1,900 00
For the Offices in the Basement	1,475 00
For the Cellars	1,165 00
	4,540 00
For one year's rent of the City Wharf, near Faneuil Hall Mar- ket	10,000 00
Rent of Stores under Faneuil Hall	4,560 00
Rent of the Hall over Faneuil Hall Market	3,500 00
Rent of the City's Wharf, at the northerly part of Commercial Street	1,800 00
Rent of Deer Island	400 00
Rent of Mill Pond Lands	273 57
Rent of Cellar under Ward Room in Ward 3	100 00
Rent of Cellar under the Hancock School	97 50
Rent of a lot of land on the Neck	83 70
Rent of a piece of land in Market Square	80 00
Rent of Ward Room under the Hancock School	19 50
Rent of a small piece of land in Bedford Street	6 00
Rent of a small piece of land in Derne Street	5 00
Rent of the City's right in Win- nessimet Ferry	5 00
Making the whole amount received by the City Treasurer, for Rents, during the year, (as per item marked L. in the Treasurer's Ac- count,)	25,470 27
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,221,162 29

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$1,221,162 29
Amount received of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for MILITIA services, (as per item marked M. in the Treasurer's Account,)	1,017 00
<i>Income from State Paupers :—</i>	
Amount received of the Commonwealth, for support of State paupers, viz :—	
In the House of Industry	11,446 42
Assistance to paupers out of the House by the Overseers of the Poor	3,156 35
In the House of Reformation	651 18
Making the whole amount received for support of STATE PAUPERS, during the year, (as per items marked N. in the Treasurer's Account,)	15,253 95
Amount refunded by the Commonwealth, for the expenses of sundry Insane State Paupers at the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester :—which expenses had theretofore been paid by the City, (as per item marked O. in the Treasurer's Account,)	2,542 87
Amount received of the Commonwealth, to reimburse the moneys expended by the City, for repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island, (as per item marked P. in the Treasurer's Account,)	1,222 17
Amount received, anonymously, for injury said to have been done to one of the Public Buildings of the City, (as per item marked Q. in the Treasurer's Account,)	1 00
Amount received of the Sheriff of the County, for infractions of various Ordinances of the City, (as per item marked R. in the Treasurer's Account,)	60 97
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,241,260 25

Amount brought forward \$1,241,260 25

The moneys collected by the AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, and by him paid over to the City Treasurer, were derived from the following sources, viz :—

Income from Rents :—

Amount received for rents of Stalls, Cellars, and Stands, at Faneuil Hall Market, and for use of the Public Scales, viz :

For Rents of Stalls 14,732 53

For Rents of Cellars 3,894 53

For Stands near the Market 624 50

For use of the Public Scales 402 17

Received balance of Market rent due last year 55 35

Fuel sold from the Market 3 00

19,712 08

Rent of Neck Lands, and Sales of Grass 75 00

Received for use of Rooms in the County Court House 25 00

Rent of a Building hired by the City for a Cholera Hospital 15 00

Rent of a Ward Room 7 00

Amount of the City's portion of fees received at the Public Scales 970 27

20,804 35

Amounts carried forward \$20,804 35 1,241,260 25

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$20,804 35	1,241,260 25
<i>Income from the Internal Health Department :—</i>		
Received under a contract for sale of House Offal	3,000 00	
For Funeral Fees	1,313 37	
For sales of Street dirt	565 84	
		4,879 21
<i>Income from Licenses, Marriages, and recording Mortgages :—</i>		
Received as fees for the publication of Marriages	1,010 50	
For recording Mortgages on personal Property	602 50	
Licenses for Dogs	262 00	
Licenses for various Public Exhibitions	41 00	
For Certificates under the City Seal	37 00	
		1,953 00
<i>Income from the External Health Department :—</i>		
Received for Quarantine Fees, bills of Health, and permits to visit Rainsford Island	370 00	
Received as Head Money, for foreign Passengers landed in the City	330 00	
		700 00
<i>Income from Common Sewers :—</i>		
Received for assessments for Common Sewers	283 60	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$28,620 16	1,241,260 25

Amounts brought forward \$28,620 16 1,241,260 25

Received for sales of sundry articles of furniture purchased for the accommodation of the President of the United States, while in this City 38 62

Received by the Auditor, for interest on sundry deferred payments 14 94

Amount received in money, on account of various sales of City Lands made during the year 2,331 35

31,005 07

The following amounts were received by the Auditor, and credited to the various Appropriations to which they, respectively, belonged, viz :—

Received for subscriptions to aid the City, in laying out Blackstone Street 6,473 62

Received of individuals, on account of the expense of widening Doane Street 4,361 60

On account of the expense of widening Franklin Street 400 00

On account of the expense of widening Elm Street 400 00

Received for work done by men and teams attached to the Internal Health Department 683 75

Am'ts carried forward 12,318 97 31,005 07 1,241,260 25

<i>Am'ts brought forward</i>	12,318 97	31,005 07	1,241,260 25
Received for Sales of Stone, Gravel, &c. belonging to the Pav- ing account	424 24		
Received for articles furnished from the House of Industry	384 17		
Received for an old Engine, and other articles, sold from the Fire Department	216 73		
Received for old mate- rials on land taken to extend Broad Street	105 70		
Received for sale of the old Hook and Ladder House	103 90		
Received for Lumber sold from the new Court House	61 54		
Received of the Aque- duct Corporation, for the expense of printing their report, in connection with the City Report on pure Water	50 00		
Received of the City Treasurer, to bal- ance Accounts of the State Lunatic Hos- pital, and others, which had been al- lowed, and passed on the Books, but the payment of which subsequent circum- stances rendered un- necessary	1,808 92		
		15,474 17	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>			\$1,241,260 25

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$1,241,260 25
Making the whole amount paid over to the Treasurer, by the AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, during the year, (as per item marked S. in the Treasurer's Account,)	46,479 24
And making the aggregate of RECEIPTS at the City Treasury, during the year, on account of the CITY OF BOSTON, amount to	\$1,287,739 49
<i>Income from the County of Suffolk:—</i>	
Received of the Commonwealth, for balances of accounts of costs in criminal cases	15,720 60
Received for fines and costs, Police Court	1,995 90
For fees in Common Pleas and Supreme Judicial Courts	4,134 51
For fines and costs in Supreme Judicial and Municipal Courts	2,099 03
For fees in Police Court	886 21
	9,115 65
Received for forfeited Recognizances	2,228 27
For Licenses to Innholders; Vic- tuallers, Retailers and Confec- tioners	383 00
Of the Commonwealth, for sup- port of Paupers in the House of Correction	561 60
For excise from Justices of Peace	24 00
For excise on Registered Deeds	828 53
For rent received, for the privi- lege of passing over a portion of the County Land	22 50
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	1,287,739 49

Amount brought forward \$1,287,739 49

The whole amount received by the Treasurer,
on account of the County of Suffolk, during
the year, *as per the Account of the County*
Treasurer, was 28,884 15

The total amount of RECEIPTS, on account of
the CITY OF BOSTON, AND THE COUNTY
OF SUFFOLK, during the financial year
1834-5, as per the City and County Treas-
urer's general Account, was \$1,316,623 64

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 15th, 1835.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

(C.)

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES of the City of Boston, during the financial year which commenced on the first day of May, 1834, and closed on the thirtieth day of April, 1835.

Salaries and compensation of the Instructors of all the Schools, except the Primary Schools :

Instructors of the Latin School, in School Street	5,069 45
“ “ English High School, in Pinckney Street	4,843 33
“ “ Eliot School, in North Bennet Street	3,845 00
“ “ Hancock School, in Hanover Street	3,500 00
“ “ Mayhew School, in Hawkins Street	3,800 00
“ “ Wells School, in Blossom Street	3,872 50
“ “ Bowdoin School, in Derne Street	3,500 00
“ “ Boylston School, in Washington Square	3,666 67
“ “ Adams School, in Mason Street	3,650 00
“ “ Franklin School, in Washington Street	3,640 42
“ “ Hawes School, at South Boston	1,636 67
“ “ Smith School, in Belknap Street, a portion of the expense of this School being paid from the Donation of Abiel Smith, Esq.	783 33

41,807 37

Amount carried forward

\$41,807 37

Amount brought forward \$41,807 37

Primary Schools ;—

Paid to Instructresses of sixty-seven Schools,
and of two new Schools part of the year, for
their personal services, rent of a portion of
the Rooms, &c. 14,153 47

Paid the rents of School Rooms
hired by the City 2,809 67

For sundry repairs of School
Rooms, for Stoves, &c. 135 66

Paid, under an Order of the City
Council, for fuel for the Primary
Schools 447 76

For Rewards to the Scholars, \$2
to each School 134 00

For Books and Stationary for the
Teachers, and expenses of noti-
fying meetings of the Committee 152 55

17,833 11

*Repairs, fuel, and all other contingent expenses,
of the Schools ;—*

Amount expended, during the year, for repairs
and supplies of the several Schools, as fol-
lows, viz :—

Adams School, Mason street 1,535 48

Hawes School, South Boston 1,408 29

Franklin School, Washington street 1,321 57

English High School, Pinckney street 641 25

Wells School, Blossom street 632 49

Hancock School, Hanover street 549 77

Boylston School, Washington square 500 85

Bowdoin School, Derne street 406 53

Eliot School, North Bennet street 384 25

Latin School, School street 370 66

Mayhew School, Hawkins street 231 89

Smith School, Belknap street 173 90

Amounts carried forward \$8,156 93 59,640 48

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$8,156 93	59,640 48
Paid for fuel for all the Schools	1,557 70	
Paid for Maps and Books, for the School Houses	460 22	
Expenses of examination, medals, &c.	1,623 73	
Salaries of the Secretary and Mes- senger of the School Committee	200 00	
Rent of Room occupied by the Franklin School, after the Fire in their House	100 00	
Supply of Ink for all the Schools	99 58	
		12,198 16
<i>Repairs of the Franklin School House :—</i>		
Expended for completing the repairs of the Franklin School House, which were render- ed necessary by the partial burning of that building		3,977 75
<i>African School House :—</i>		
Expended for rendering the building erected in Belknap Street, for Primary Schools, suita- ble for the accommodation of the African School		2,500 00
<i>Repairs of Public Buildings :—</i>		
Expended for Repairs of Faneuil Hall Mar- ket ;—including the expense of painting the Wood work of the building	1,786 52	
For repairs of the City Hall, and lighting the same with Gas	571 09	
For two Iron Safes, for the pres- ervation of Books and Papers, in the City Hall	524 88	
Expense of Alarm Bells and Bel- freys, on the Franklin and Hawes School Houses	387 58	
For Repairs of Ward Rooms	354 34	
For Repairs of Faneuil Hall	207 60	
For Repairs of the Hay Scales	151 63	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$3,983 64	78,316 39

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$3,983 64	78,316 39
For alterations and repairs of the		
West Watch House	121 76	
Repairs of the Pounds	83 07	
For Repairs of the Platforms on		
the City Wharf	47 59	
For Repairs of Buildings on Deer		
Island	36 41	
For Repairs at the City Stables	18 00	
		4,290 47
<i>Care and repairs of the Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars, and for the construction of new Public Tombs :—</i>		
Expended for the erection of four new Public Tombs, and two Stone Walls, in the South Burial Ground, and for repairs of other Tombs belonging to the City	1,414 87	
For care and repairs of the Funeral Cars	129 58	
Expended for improving the Burial Grounds, repairing Walls, setting out trees, &c.	60 05	
		1,604 50
<i>Care and improvement of the Lands belonging to the City, and preparing them for sale :—</i>		
Expended for laying out streets, filling up lands, building fences, and other charges, to improve the City Lands, and render them saleable		1,790 86
<i>Gradual reclaiming and improvement of the flats at the bottom of the Common, west of Charles Street :—</i>		
No expenditure was made, under this appropriation.		
<i>Paving and Repair of Streets :—</i>		
Paid for Paving, flagging and edging Stones, Gravel, Bricks, Lumber, and other materials, used on the streets	11,898 19	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	11,898 19	86,002 22

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	11,898 19	86,002 22
Paid to Pavers, for work done in paving and repairing various streets of the City	9,907 89	
Paid laborers, for work done on streets	4,840 56	
For carting stones, gravel and dirt	3,732 94	
Expended in repairing the two Bridges to South Boston, and the several bridges over the Mill Creek	934 42	
For stone, for McAdamizing	468 71	
Paid for a Boat, for the transportation of Stone and Gravel from South Boston	300 00	
		32,082 71

Streets at South Boston :—

Expended for grading and leveling various Streets at South Boston	2,479 50
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Widening Streets :—

Expended for widening and improving the following Streets, viz :—

Amount recovered of the City, for damages in widening Doane street, in the year 1829	9,328 68
Paid on account of widening Elm Street	6,192 47
For widening Boylston Street, corner of Washington Street	5,782 35
For widening Washington Street, opposite Boylston Market	2,361 70
Washington, at corner of West Street	1,100 25
Washington street, near Old South Church	530 00
	3,991 95

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>		
	\$25,295 45	120,564 43

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$25,295 45	120,564 43
Paid for a portion of the land taken into Clinton and North Market Streets	2,503 10	
For widening Green and Staniford Streets	2,259 42	
Paid towards the expense of laying out Dover Street	2,000 00	
Paid on account of the expense of extending Prince street to North Square	1,003 30	
Expended for widening Franklin Street, at the corner of Hawley Street	946 75	
Paid for extending Ash Street to Bennet Street	778 74	
Balance of the expense of laying out a Street on the Neck Lands, between Dedham and Brookline Streets	760 38	
Expended for widening Sudbury Street	559 34	
Expense incurred in repairing buildings, in consequence of reducing the level of Grove Street	502 71	
Paid for widening Hanover Street	214 00	
For widening Ann Street	206 00	
On account of the extension of Tremont Street	200 75	
For widening Court Street	108 75	
For widening North Square	56 74	
For widening at the corner of Congress and Water Streets	56 00	
Surveying, drawing Plans, &c.	172 00	
		37,623 43
<i>Salaries of all City and County Officers :—</i>		
Paid the Salaries of the following Officers, for one year, viz :—		
Theodore Lyman, Jr. Mayor	2,500 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	2,500 00	158,187 86

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$2,500 00	158,187 86
Richard D. Harris, City and County Treasurer and Collector, including Clerk hire	2,500 00	
Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk, including Clerk hire	2,100 00	
Richard G. Wait, Clerk Common Council	800 00	
Samuel Norwood, Assessor	1,200 00	
Henry Bass, Assessor	1,200 00	
Thomas Jackson, Assessor	1,200 00	
Thomas C. Amory, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, 11 months	916 67	
John Pickering, City Solicitor	1,000 00	
Samuel H. Hewes, Superintendent of Burial Grounds	900 00	
Jerome V. C. Smith, Resident Physician at Hospital Island	1,200 00	
John Minot, Keeper of Hospital Island	350 00	
Johnson Colby, Messenger to the City Council	600 00	
Benjamin Pollard, City Marshal	1,000 00	
Charles B. Wells, Deputy City Marshal	700 00	
Hezekiah Earl, Deputy City Marshal, part of the year	565 82	
Francis C. Whiston, Deputy City Marshal, part of the year	134 18	
Zephaniah Sampson, Superintendent of Streets	1,000 00	
Caleb Hayward, Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market	900 00	
James Phillips, Keeper of Faneuil Hall	100 00	
William Hayden, Jr. Auditor of Accounts	1,400 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$22,266 67	158,187 86

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$22,266 67	158,187 86
William Warner, Superintendent of South Boston Free Bridge	400 00	
B. J. Gurney, Superintendent of Bos- ton South Bridge	100 00	
Paid Clerk hire for the Assessors	300 00	
Paid extra Clerk hire in City Treas- urer's Office	145 50	
	23,212 17	
Peter O. Thacher, Judge of the Municipal Court, being the City's por- tion of his Salary	750 00	
William Simmons, Jus- tice Police Court	1,500 00	
John Gray Rogers, Jus- tice Police Court	1,500 00	
James C. Merrill, Justice Police Court	1,500 00	
Thomas Power, Clerk Police Court	1,400 00	
William Knapp, Assist- ant Clerk Police Court	800 00	
	7,450 00	
		30,662 17
<i>City Watch :—</i>		
Paid for services of the Watchmen employed by the City	25,847 20	
Supplies of Fuel, Oil, Mattresses and Watch Hooks, for the Watch Houses	441 15	
Compensation to the Captain of the Watch	400 00	
For rents and repairs of Watch Houses	375 50	
Paid expenses of Watchmen, injured while on public duty	137 50	
		27,201 35
<i>Lamps, Oil, and Superintendence ;—</i>		
Amount paid for Oil and Wicking, for the Street Lamps	9,776 07	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$9,776 07	216,051 38

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$9,776 07	216,051 38
Paid for the services of Lamp Lighters	5,466 48	
Paid for new Lamps, Posts, Ladders, &c. and for repairing Lamps, Posts and Ladders	601 92	
Compensation to the Superintendent of Lamps,	400 00	
Expense of lighting Faneuil Hall Market	149 50	
Paid for Gas, for several Street Lamps	134 45	
		16,528 42
<i>Fixtures for Gas ;—</i>		
Expended for fixtures for the use of Gas, to light a portion of the Streets of the City		3,084 38
<i>Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses ;—</i>		
Expended for new Hose, Hose Screws, Buckets, Caps, Badges, Bags, Belts, and Torches ;—and for Furniture, Fuel, Oil, and other articles supplied for the Engines, and Engine Companies,	6,452 66	
For repairs of Engines, Hooks, Ladders, Hose Carriages, &c.	6,306 16	
Annual Allowance to the Engine, and the Hook and Ladder Companies, in conformity to the Ordinance establishing the Fire Department	1,750 00	
Paid for Horses, to draw Engines to and from fires	701 75	
Amount granted by the City Council, to the Charitable Association of the Fire Department	500 00	
For Alarm Bells, to give notice of Fires	411 15	
Paid to an individual, for damage sustained by him, while on service in the Fire Department	41 25	
For refreshments furnished to Engine Companies, on extra duty	36 49	
		16,199 46
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$251,863 64

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$251,863 64
<i>Erection, rent, and repairs, of Engine Houses ;—</i>		
Expended for repairing Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses, and Rooms for the firemen, and their Bucket Carriages	4,605 08	
Expense of erecting the new Engine House, and Hook and Ladder House, on Friend and Market Streets	4,204 43	
Paid rents of various Engine Houses, hired by the City	1,207 11	
		10,016 62
<i>Bells and Clocks ;—</i>		
Paid for ringing bells to denote the hours of the day	458 00	
For care and repairs of the public Clocks	202 00	
For ringing bells for the City and Ward meetings, and other public occasions	145 34	
		805 34
<i>Constables ;—</i>		
Paid for services of Constables specially employed to prevent an anticipated riot, in August, 1834	1,561 15	
For services of Constables, for the preservation of the peace, in and about Ann and Broad streets, and on the Hill, at the West part of the City	1,153 00	
For notifying and attending the General and Ward meetings,	432 58	
For various other services, in different parts of the City	482 65	
		3,629 38
<i>Care and Improvement of the Common, Malls, Copp's Hill, and Fort Hill ;—</i>		
Expended for Trees	638 64	
For Gravel	598 50	
For Labor	491 54	
For repairs of Fences	92 79	
For Plans for new fence	67 50	
		1,888 97
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$268,203 95

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$268,203 95
<i>Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps ;—</i>		
Amount expended for the construction and repairs of Common Sewers in Pinckney, North Hampton, Causeway, Prince, Carver, Southack, Williams, Harvard, Cambridge, Market, Merrimac, Cross, Eliot, Washington, North Margin, Friend, Chestnut, Elm, Hanover, North Russell, Grove, Tileston, North Bennet, and State Streets, and Corn Court	14,017 85	
For repairs of Public Wells and Pumps	117 36	
		14,135 21
<i>Building Reservoirs ;—</i>		
No Reservoirs were built during this year—there was expended, for repairs of the Reservoirs heretofore built, the sum of		211 52
<i>Annuity for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Harbor ;—</i>		
Paid this year's Annuity ; being the amount which the City has contracted to pay, each year, during the life of the individual of whom the Islands were purchased		400 00
<i>Printing and Stationary ;—</i>		
Paid for Printing done for the City	1,882 52	
For advertising	1,075 31	
For Stationary, and Binding Books	587 62	
		3,545 45
<i>Internal Health Department ;—including sweeping the Streets, and removing House Dirt and other nuisances ;—</i>		
Paid for labor in collecting and carrying off the House Offal and other nuisances	8,548 44	
For labor in sweeping the Streets, and removing the Street Dirt	8,222 35	
For Grain, Hay, and Straw, used at the City Stables	4,783 51	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$21,554 30	286,496 13

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$21,554 30	286,496 13
For additional Horses purchased for the use of this Department	735 00	
For repairs of Wagons, Carts, and Harnesses	675 92	
For Shovels, Brooms, Water Pots, Buckets, Oil, Medicines for the Horses, and other small supplies for the Stables	623 17	
For Iron, Steel, Coal, and various small articles, for the Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's Shops	594 75	
Repairs of Sheds, at the City Stables	204 31	
For services of an Assistant to the Superintendent	120 00	
Tolls for the Wagons carrying the House Offal out of the City	112 75	
	24,620 20	
Deduct amount of the expense of keeping the Horses belonging to the Paving Department, at the City Stables, and for work done by the men and teams attached to the Internal Health Department, for other departments of the City Government, and charged to those departments	2,253 98	
		22,366 22
<i>External Health Department ;— Expenses of Quarantine, and repairs of the buildings on Rainsford Island ;—</i>		
Expenses attending the visitation of the Island, by Committees of the Legislature, by the City Council, and the Committee of Quarantine	914 94	
Paid for services of Boat-men employed in the Department	843 00	
For repairs of the buildings and fences on the Island, and setting out Trees	368 14	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,126 08	308,862 35

Amounts brought forward, \$2,126 08 308,862 35

For boarding and nursing various
sick and destitute persons, and
for Medicines, and other sup-
plies, for the Hospital 320 74

For repairs of the Quarantine
Boats, Cordage, and other sup-
plies 116 95

2,563 77

Overseers of the Poor :—

Amount paid to the Treasurer of
the Board of Overseers of the
Poor, for disbursements by the
members of that Board, in their
respective Wards, for the occa-
sional relief of sick and destitute
persons 7,900 00

Paid Pensions and Grants, allow-
ed to various destitute persons,
by the Board of Overseers of
the Poor 3,101 00

Expenses of burying Paupers 905 25

Salary of the Clerk to the Board
of Overseers of the Poor 700 00

12,606 25

House of Industry :—

Expended for victualing the In-
mates of the House 11,297 67

For Salaries to the superintendent
and his assistant, chaplain, phy-
sician, clerk of the Directors,
teamster, five female assistants,
and the gate keeper 3,822 92

For Fuel and Light 2,266 80

Paid for Clothing for the Inmates 1,361 44

For repairs of buildings, and for
supplies for the new School
House 1,013 69

Amounts carried forward \$19,762 52 324,032 37

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$19,762 52	324,032 37
For Furniture	324 28	
For the transportation of Paupers	223 50	
For the Hospital	211 68	
For Carriage hire for the Directors	137 00	
For the Directors' Office, Fuel, Lights, &c.	49 71	
For conveying Lunatics to and from the Hospital, at Worcester	32 25	
For repairing Boat	9 45	
For various incidental expenses, of small amounts	422 03	
	21,172 42	
Of the above expenditure, there was paid from the income of the establishment at South Boston, and other sources within the control of the Directors	3,650 65	
Leaving the amount in fact drawn from the City Treasury, for the support of the House of Indus- try		17,521 77
<i>House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders ;—</i>		
Expended for victualing the in- mates of the House, and Family Table	2,628 36	
For Salaries of Superintendent and Chaplain, Assistant Super- intendent, Matron, &c.	2,277 74	
For Clothing for the Inmates	497 80	
For repairs of the Buildings	479 65	
For Fuel and Lights	462 67	
For Furniture	199 02	
For Books and Stationary for the Schools	123 52	
For Carriage Hire, for the Direc- tors	110 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$6,779 26	341,554 14

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$6,779 26	341,554 14
For Fuel, Light, and Stationary, for the Directors Room	49 73	
For sundry contingent expenses	438 11	
	7,267 10	
Paid for supplies of the preceding year	241 06	
	7,508 16	
Of the above expenditure, there was paid from the Income of the establishment, and other sources available to the Directors	63 39	
Leaving the amount in fact drawn from the City Treasury, for the support of the House of Reformation		7,444 77
<i>County of Suffolk :—</i>		
Paid for work done by the Health Department, at the City Stables, for the House of Correction ;— and for conveying convicts to the House of Correction, at South Boston	684 81	
Paid for fuel for the House of Cor- rection	637 50	
Paid the accounts of the Jailer, for sundry supplies to Prisoners	468 39	
		1,790 70
<i>Sea Wall near the House of Industry, at South Boston :—</i>		
Expended for the continuation of the Sea Wall, upon the land owned by the City, at South Boston		1,937 81
<i>Survey in relation to Water :—</i>		
Expended for a survey in relation to the intro- duction of a supply of pure and soft water into the City, and for printing the Report of the Engineer on that subject, and distribut- ing the same for the information of the In- habitants		3,980 93
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$356,708 35

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$356,708 35
<i>Purchase of land, and erection of Primary School Houses :—</i>		
Paid for the lot of land, and erection of the building, for the African Primary Schools, in Belknap Street	4,985 61	
Paid for land, and building, in South Street Court, for Primary Schools	3,877 51	
Cost of erecting a building on land of the City, on South Margin Street, for Primary Schools	2,528 69	
Cost of erecting a building on the Neck Lands, (Dedham Street,) for a Primary School	972 05	
		12,363 86
<i>Erection of new Buildings, at the House of Industry :—</i>		
Expended for the erection of the Children's Asylum and School House, at the House of Industry		5,831 26
<i>Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims ;—not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation :—</i>		
Amount of a bill of the State Lunatic Hospital, for board and expenses of persons sent from the City, to that Institution, from June 1st to December 1st, 1834	1,745 25	
Expenses attending the various measures taken by the City Government, to prevent the occurrence of a riot in the City, at the time of the burning of the Convent, in Charlestown	1,588 78	
Expenses attending the investigation of a Committee appointed at a general meeting of the Citizens, in Faneuil Hall, in relation to the burning of the Convent, at Charlestown	1,467 02	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$4,801 05	374,903 47

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$4,801 05	374,903 47
Paid for the services of an assistant to the Clerk of the Market, and for Watchmen employed and fuel used at the Market	775 58	
Paid the rent and damages of buildings hired as Cholera Hospitals, and the expenses of keeping one of them as a Hospital, part of the year	704 10	
For fuel, lights, and repairs of furniture, for the City Offices	700 81	
Amount refunded to persons erroneously taxed, and in cases where taxes have been twice paid, through mistake	650 53	
Expenses of a public sale of City Stock, and of negotiating sundry loans	254 91	
Paid damages incurred by removing a building, as a nuisance, from Hatters' Square	220 23	
Paid for refreshments to Committees of the City Council, and to the Ward Officers	214 20	
For Carriage hire, for Committees of the City Council	210 25	
For Powder for the Militia, at the Fall Review, and making the same into Cartridges	154 91	
Paid for damage sustained in consequence of a defect in the Boston South Bridge	150 00	
For recording Deeds, Mortgages, &c. to the City, and examining titles of various Estates	143 25	
Expenses attending the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence	143 07	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$9,122 89	374,903 47

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$9,122 89	374,903 47
For Ward Signs, to put up in the Streets	63 00	
Paid for cleaning the Offices, at the City Hall	60 23	
Paid to the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department, as complainants, their proportion of a fine recovered by the City, for a violation of the laws in relation to Gunpowder	50 00	
Paid for services of a Messenger to the Assessors	45 75	
For use of Halls, for Ward meetings	30 00	
Sundry items of expenditure, of very small amounts	115 19	
		9,487 06
<i>Reserved Fund ;—applicable to such purposes as the City Council may deem proper, subsequently to the passage of the annual Appropriation bill ;—</i>		
From this fund there was paid, under an Order of the City Council, an account of the State Lunatic Hospital, for board and expenses of persons sent from the City to that institution, from its establishment down to June 1st, 1834		4,097 43
<i>Erection of the New Court House :—</i>		
Expended within the financial year 1834–35, on account of the erection of the new Court House		66,145 17
<i>Erection of a House of Reformation :—</i>		
Expended on account of the erection of a building, at South Boston, for the employment and reformation of Juvenile Offenders		6,667 11
<i>Laying out Blackstone Street, and continuing Commercial and Broad Streets ;—</i>		
Amount paid out, on account of Blackstone Street	60,888 19	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	60,888 19	461,300 24

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$60,888 19	461,300 24
On account of Commercial Street	11,369 34	
On account of Broad Street	3,695 63	
		75,953 16
The total amount of Expenditures for the City of Boston, passed upon by the Committee of Accounts, and included in the Mayor's Drafts on the City Treasurer, during the financial year 1834-35, was		537,253 40
To which should be added, the amount of sundry drafts of former years, remaining unpaid at the commencement of this financial year		4,283 15
		541,536 55
From this should be deducted, the amount of drafts remaining unclaimed and unpaid, at the close of this financial year		5,336 80
And the aggregate amount actually paid out of the City Treasury, on the MAYOR'S DRAFTS, (as per item marked A. in the Treasurer's Account,) was		536,199 75
<i>Interest on the Public Debt of the City :—</i>		
Paid the Interest accruing on various Notes and Certificates of Stock issued by the city, and on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the government, during the year, (as per item marked B. in the Treasurer's Account)		62,977 17
<i>Payments on account of the City Debt :—</i>		
Paid the amount of various portions of the City Debt, as they fell due, during this financial year, and which are more particularly specified in the Statement marked D, viz :—		
On account of Rope Walk Lands		
Loan	55,000 00	
Loan for land in Eliot Street	1,700 00	
Faneuil Hall Market Debt	7,000 00	
Stock issued under Order of April 28th, 1832	22,000 00	
Under Order of June 20th 1832	25,000 00	
Under Order of April 8th, 1833	37,500 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$148,200 00	599,176 92

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$148,200 00	599,176 92
Under Order of August 19th, 1833	16,780 00	
Under Orders of October 8th, 1833, and February 27th, 1834	199,000 00	
Under Orders of November 4th, 1833, and March 10th and April 14th, 1834	69,500 00	
Under Order of November 25th, 1833	11,000 00	
Under Orders of December 24th, 1833, and March 10th and April 14th, 1834	71,000 00	
Under Order of May 19th, 1834	159,836 00	

Making the whole amount of payments, during the year, on account of the principal of the CITY DEBT, (as per item marked C. in the Treasurer's Account) 675,316 00

Payments for Militia Duty :—

For this amount paid to persons who had performed Militia Duty, under a recent Act of the Legislature, (as per item marked D. in the Treasurer's Account) 1,297 50

Deputy Collectors :—

Amount paid by the City Treasurer, during the year, for services rendered by Deputy Collectors employed by him 358 09

Making the aggregate of PAYMENTS at the City Treasury, during the year, on account of the CITY OF BOSTON, amount to \$1,276,148 51

County of Suffolk, including expenses of Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except salaries :—

Paid sundry persons, being for charges arising in the maintenance and keeping of Prisoners, in the House of Correction 10,886 56
For maintenance and keeping of prisoners in the Jail 2,018 62

Amounts carried forward \$12,905 18 1,276,148 51

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$12,905 18	1,276,148 51
To witnesses, constables, &c. for attendance at the several Courts	10,537 73	
Paid to Jurors at the several Courts	9,212 15	
Paid sundry persons, as per bills and receipts authorized by the County Board of Accounts, being for charges arising in the Courts	1,490 69	
Paid on County Drafts of the Mayor ; being for that portion of the County expenses which comes under the control of the Mayor and Aldermen, as exercising, in part, the authority formerly vested in the Court of Sessions	5,351 81	
Paid for services of the County Board of Accounts	498 00	
Paid to Coroners, Jurors, &c. on inquisitions	145 65	
Making the amount paid out by the Treasurer, on account of the County of Suffolk, during the year, (as per the Account of the County Treasurer)		<u>40,141 21</u>
The total amount of PAYMENTS, on account of the CITY OF BOSTON, and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, during the financial year 1834-5, as per the City and County Treasurer's general account, was	\$1,316,289 72	

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 15th, 1835.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

NOTE. The mode of stating the detailed account of the RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS at the City Treasury having been varied from that heretofore adopted, the Auditor thinks proper to make a slight ex-

planation, in order to prevent erroneous conclusions, which may otherwise result from a casual examination of the Documents connected with his Report. In stating the Expenditures under the various heads of Appropriation, it has been the custom, heretofore, to deduct from each amount, those items of income immediately resulting from the respective expenditures. The arrangement of this Report, adopted in order to render the detailed account conformable to the aggregate amounts stated in the Treasurer's Account, has made it necessary to separate, throughout, the items of Income and of Disbursements. To explain this—by recurring to Page 12 it will appear that the *Appropriation for Widening Streets* was \$32,500—on turning over to Pages 31 and 32, it will be found that the *Expenditure* for that purpose, was \$37,623 43—thus, without further examination, it would appear that the Appropriation granted by the City Council for Widening Streets, had been exceeded. But, if the person examining these documents will turn to Page 23, he will find there three items of credit, on account of widening Doane, Franklin, and Elm Streets, amounting to \$5,161 60, which immediately resulted from that expenditure, which are fairly creditable to it, and which supply the supposed deficiency. Other apparent deficiencies will be found to be accounted for in the same manner.

(D.)

Statement in Relation to the Public Debt of the City of Boston.

The Amount of the City Debt on the first day
of May, 1834, as per Statement in the
twenty-second Annual Report, was 1,078,088 28

*From that time to the thirtieth day of April,
1835, inclusive, the following Stock and
Notes were issued, viz :—*

Amount borrowed, under an Order of the City
Council passed May 19th, 1834, authorizing
a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of the
then current financial year 450,000 00

Amount borrowed, to complete
a Loan of \$90,000—authorized
by an Order of the City Coun-
cil passed April 8th, 1833, for
the erection of a New Court
House 52,500 00

Amount borrowed, under an Or-
der of the City Council, passed
January 3d, 1835, authorizing a
Loan of \$25,000—to meet de-
ficiencies in certain Appropria-
tions 25,000 00

Amount borrowed, under an Or-
der of the City Council passed
February 23d, 1835, authoriz-
ing a Loan of \$60,000—to
complete the New Court House 14,000 00

Amounts carried forward \$541,500 00 1,078,088 28

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$541,500 00	1,078,088 28
Amount borrowed, under an Order of the City Council, passed October 6th, 1834, authorizing a Loan of \$25,000—for the erection of a House of Reformation, at South Boston	6,000 00	
Amount borrowed, under an Order of the City Council, passed April 27th, 1835, authorizing a Loan of \$68,000—to defray, in part, the expense of laying out Blackstone Street, and extending Broad and Commercial Streets	68,000 00	
Amount borrowed, under an Order of the City Council, passed January 26th, 1835, authorizing a Loan of \$500,000—to redeem other portions of the City Debt	129,126 69	
Making the whole amount of the City Stock issued, during the financial year 1834–35		744,626 69
		1,822,714 97
From the above amount, there are to be deducted the following payments on account of the City Debt, within the same financial year, viz :—		
Paid on account of the Loan contracted in 1824, to extinguish certain claims to the Rope Walk Lands, at the bottom of the Common, at 4 per cent. interest	55,000 00	
Paid the amount of a Certificate of Stock, issued for the purchase of a Lot of Land in Eliot Street, for an Engine House, at five per cent. interest	1,700 00	
Paid, in part, the Debt contracted for the erection of Faneuil Hall Market, at 5 per cent. interest	7,000 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$63,700 00	1,822,714 97

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$63,700 00 1,822,714 97
Paid on account of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 28th, 1832, authorizing a Loan of \$68,000— at 5 per cent. interest	22,000 00
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed June 20th, 1832, authorizing a Loan for the Preservation of the Health of the City :—at five per cent. interest	25,000 00
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued, previously to the last financial year, under an Order of the City Council, passed April 8th, 1833, authorizing a Loan for the erection of a New Court House, at 6 per cent. interest	37,500 00
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed August 19th, 1833, for the liquidation of a claim of Amos Binney's heirs, on account of the Rope Walk Lands :—at 6 per cent. interest	16,780 00
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under Orders of the City Council, passed October 8th, 1833, and February 27th, 1834, authorizing Loans for the Redemption of other portions of the City Debt :—at 6 per cent. interest	199,000 00
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$363,980 00 1,822,714 97

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$363,980 00	1,822,714 97
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under Orders of the City Council, passed November 4th, 1833, and March 10th, and April 14th, 1834, authorizing Loans on account of the expense of laying out Blackstone Street, and extending Broad and Commercial Streets :—at 6 per cent. interest	69,500 00	
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed November 25th, 1833, authorizing a Loan to defray the expense of constructing a Common Sewer in Canal Street :—at 6 per cent. interest	11,000 00	
Paid the whole amount of Stock issued under Orders of the City Council, passed December 24th, 1833, and March 10th, and April 14th, 1834, authorizing Loans to meet certain additional Appropriations :—at 6 per cent. interest	71,000 00	
Paid, in part, the Loan under an Order of the City Council, passed May 19th, 1834, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of the then present financial year :—at 6 per cent. interest	159,836 00	
Making the whole amount paid on account of the City Debt, during the financial year 1834–35	675,316 00	
And leaving the aggregate amount of the City Debt, on the first day of May, 1835	\$1,147,398 97	
<i>Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 15th, 1835.</i>		

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR., AUDITOR.

(E.)

The character of the Public Debt of the City, on the first day of May 1835, was as follows, viz.

Amount due on a Note given for money deposited in the Treasury, for a special purpose, at five per cent. interest	1,000 00
Amount unpaid, of a Loan contracted, in 1824, to quiet certain claims to the Ropewalk Lands ;—at four per cent. interest	3,000 00
Amount unpaid of a Loan contracted, under an Order of the City Council passed December 28th, 1825, for the purchase of an Estate for the improvement of Court Street ;—payable at the decease of a person having a life estate in the premises, at five per cent. interest	20,000 00
<i>Amount of Stock issued to defray the expenses of Widening Merchants' Row, viz :—</i>	
Stock payable in the year 1836, at five per cent. interest	20,000 00
Stock payable in the year 1836, at six per cent. interest	7,000 00
	27,000 00
Amount of four and a half per cent. Stock sold at auction, under an Order of the City Council passed October 2d, 1826, to raise funds for the redemption of certain portions of the City Debt, bearing a higher rate of interest ; the principal to be redeemed in the years 1840, 1845, and 1850	95,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$146,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$146,000 00
<i>Amount unpaid of the Debt contracted for the erection of Faneuil Hall Market, and for the improvements connected therewith, payable at various times, and bearing interest as follows, viz ;—</i>	
At $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum	2,000 00
At $4\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum	5,000 00
At 5 per centum per annum	159,300 00
At 6 per centum per annum	100,000 00
	266,300 00
Amount of Stock payable in 1835, at four and a half and five per cent. interest ; issued under an Order of the City Council, passed October 27th, 1828, authorizing a Loan for the construction of a Wharf east of Faneuil Hall Market	7,360 25
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed September 6th, 1830, authorizing a Loan for the redemption of other portions of the City Debt ; payable in eight years, at four per cent. interest	2,500 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed June 10th, 1829, authorizing a Loan for the redemption of other portions of the City Debt ;—payable in six and eight years, at four and a half per cent. interest	50,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed June 10th, 1829, authorizing a Loan for the payment of the amount due to the Mercantile Wharf Corporation ;—payable in six years, at four and a half per cent. interest	18,520 50
Amount of Stock issued under Orders of the City Council, passed May 24th, September 13th, October 11th, and December 27th, 1830, authorizing Loans for repairing and fitting up the Old State House, payable in five years, at four per cent. interest	11,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$501,680 75

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$501,680 75
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 28th, 1832, authorizing a Loan of \$68,000, payable in two and three years, at five per cent. interest	7,927 53
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 5th, 1833, authorizing a Loan for the redemption of other portions of the City Debt ;—payable \$20,000 in three years, at five per cent. interest, and the balance in ten years, at four per cent. interest	53,000 00
Amount unpaid, of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed May 19th, 1834, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of the last financial year	290,164 00
Amount unpaid, of Stock issued under Orders of the City Council, passed April 8th, 1833, and February 23d, 1835, authorizing Loans for the erection of the new Court House—\$52,500 payable in 1835—and \$14,000—payable in 1855—at five per cent. interest	66,500 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed January 3d, 1835, authorizing a Loan to meet certain deficiencies of Appropriations ;—payable, a portion in 3 years, and the remainder in 20 years, at 4½ and 5 per cent. interest	25,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed October 6th, 1834, authorizing a Loan for the erection of a House of Reformation, at South Boston ;—payable in 20 years, at 5 per cent. interest	6,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the City Council, passed April 27th, 1835, authorizing a Loan on account of the expense of laying out Blackstone Street, and extending Broad and Commercial Streets :—payable, \$8,000 on demand at 6 per cent. interest, and the balance in 20 years, at 5 per cent. interest	68,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,018,272 28

Amount brought forward \$1,018,272 28

Amount of Stock issued under an Order of the
City Council, passed January 26th, 1835,
authorizing a Loan of \$500,000—to redeem
other portions of the City Debt:—payable
\$100,000—in 20 years, at 5 per cent. in-
terest, and the balance on demand, at 6 per
cent. interest 129,126 69

Total amount of the City Debt, May 1st, 1835 \$1,147,398 97

The Annual Interest on the City Debt, as it
stood on the first day of May 1835, was as
follows, viz :—

At 4 per cent. per annum	49,500 00
“ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “	186,780 75
“ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ “	5,000 00
“ 5 “ “	613,571 53
“ 6 “ “	292,546 69
	\$1,147,398 97

The average rate of interest on the City Debt,
according to the above Statement, is about
5 1-8 per centum per annum.

The City Debt becomes due and payable, as
follows, viz ;—

In the financial year	1835-36	380,498 97
“ “ “	1836-37	98,400 00
“ “ “	1837-38	33,900 00
“ “ “	1838-39	2,500 00
“ “ “	1839-40	30,000 00
“ “ “	1840-41	
“ “ “	1841-42	7,000 00

Amount carried forward \$552,298 97

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$552,298 97
In the financial year 1842-43	
“ “ “ 1843-44	33,000 00
“ “ “ 1844-45	122,000 00
“ “ “ 1849-50	30,000 00
“ “ “ 1854-55	384,100 00
At the decease of a certain person at 5 per cent. interest	20,000 00
At the pleasure of the City, 4 per cent.	5,000 00
At the pleasure of the City, 5 per cent.	1,000 00
	\$1,147,398 97

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, December 15th, 1835.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

Auditor's Office, Dec. 15th, 1835.

The Auditor of Accounts is required, by Ordinance, to lay before the City Council, annually, a statement of the operations of the *Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt*. The mode heretofore adopted by the City Council, of authorizing specific Loans for the purpose of meeting such portions of the City Debt as fell due within the year, was abandoned the last financial year ;—and a Loan of \$450,000 was authorized for the general purposes of that year, including the liquidation of such portions of the Debt as came to maturity. This course has so far mingled the transactions in relation to the payment of the funded Debt with other financial operations of the City Government, as to render it somewhat difficult to state any distinct account with the Committee who have that particular subject in charge. The new arrangement of the accounts of Income and Expenditure, as made in this Report, giving *all* the receipts and payments under their respective heads, renders the statement of the account of this Committee of less importance, probably, than in former years. The Auditor respectfully submits the following account with

The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt :—

This Committee stands charged with the whole amount of that part of the City Debt which fell due, and was paid, during the year, (as stated on Page 46 of this Pamphlet,) \$675,316 00

There are carried to the credit of the Committee the following items, viz :—

Balance in the City Treasury, on the first day of May, 1834,	3,591 57
Amount of money received on account of sales of City Lands, during the year 1834—35	2,331 35
Rent of the City Wharf East of Faneuil Hall Market, one year,	10,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>15,922 92</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$15,922 92
Rent of the City Hall, over and above the sum of \$3,500, which was the income derived from that building before it was fitted up as a City Hall,	1,040 00
Amount paid in at the City Treasury, on account of the principal sums of sundry Bonds and Notes due the City,	60,881 95
Amount of the annual Appropriation granted by the City Council, for the Reduction of the principal of the City Debt,	15,000 00
Amount of money borrowed, under an Order of the City Council, passed January 26th, 1835, authorizing a Loan of \$500,000—to redeem other portions of the City Debt,	129,126 69
Amount of money borrowed, under an Order of the City Council, passed May 19th, 1834, authorizing a Loan of \$450,000—for the purposes of that financial year,	450,000 00
Making the whole amount standing at credit of the Committee	671,971 56
And leaving the Committee indebted to the City Treasury, for a balance amounting to	3,344 44
	\$675,316 00

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HAYDEN, JR. AUDITOR.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

AND

Ways and Means, for the present financial year.

The Ordinance, “establishing a system of accountability in the expenditures of the City,” requiring that the Auditor shall, in the month of February annually, make and lay before the City Council, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the expenditures of the ensuing financial year, under the respective heads of appropriation, such an Estimate, together with an Estimate of Ways and Means to meet the expenditures, was laid before the City Council, on the 28th of February last. Those Estimates were referred to a Joint Committee, by whom an order was reported, which was passed by the City Council, in the following form, viz :

CITY OF BOSTON

An order relative to specific Appropriations.

It is ordered by the City Council, That to defray the expenses of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the next financial year, which commences on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and closes on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated ;—that is to say—

For Salaries of Instructors of all the Schools,	
except the Primary Schools	43,000 00
For the usual annual expenses of the Primary	
Schools	18,000 00
For repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses,	
of all the Schools except the Primary Schools	7,500 00
For repairs of Public Buildings	4,000 00

Amount carried forward,

 \$72,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$72,500 00
For the purchase of Land for the erection of one School House, and for the erection of two School Houses, at the south part of the City	42,000 00
For the purchase of a lot of land on Tremont Street, a portion of which is to be used for a School House, (according to an Order of the City Council, passed April 13th, 1835)	12,000 00
For the purchase of Land, and erection of buildings, for the accommodation of Primary Schools	12,500 00
For Burial Grounds, Public Tombs, and Funeral Cars	1,700 00
For Care and Improvement of the Public Lands, and preparing them for sale	5,000 00
For Paving and Repairs of Streets	35,000 00
For Widening and extending Streets, including the expense of extending Front Street to Northampton Street	35,000 00
For Salaries of all City and County Officers	31,000 00
For the City Watch	25,000 00
For Lamps, Oil, Gas, and Superintendence	18,000 00
For fixtures to extend the use of Gas, in lighting the Streets of the City	1,500 00
For the Fire Department, exclusive of Engine Houses	10,000 00
For the erection, rent, and repairs, of Engine Houses	3,000 00
For Bells and Clocks	1,000 00
For Constables	1,500 00
For the Care and Improvement of the Common, Malls, Fort Hill and Copp's Hill	1,500 00
For Common Sewers, Wells, and Pumps	4,000 00
For Building Reservoirs	1,500 00
For the Payment of the Annuity for the purchase of George's and Lovell's Islands, in Boston Harbor	400 00
For payments for Militia duty, under a law of the Commonwealth	2,200 00
For Printing and Stationary	3,000 00
For the Internal Health Department, including sweeping the streets, and removing House Dirt and other nuisances	24,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$343,300 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$343,300 00
For the External Health Department ;—expenses of Quarantine, including Repairs of the Buildings on Rainsford Island, and the cost of a new Boat for the use of the Department	4,000 00
For the Overseers of the Poor, besides moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury)	13,200 00
For the Directors of the House of Industry :—besides Income from the Establishment at South Boston, and moneys received for the support of Poor belonging to other towns, (all moneys accruing for the support of State Paupers to be paid into the City Treasury)	20,300 00
For additions and improvements at the House of Industry	4,000 00
For the Establishment for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders	7,000 00
For the County of Suffolk :—including expenses of the Courts, Jails, House of Correction, and all other charges, except Salaries	31,500 00
For the payment of Interest on the Public Debt of the City	55,000 00
For the Reduction of the principal of the Public Debt of the City	15,000 00
For Incidental Expenses, and Miscellaneous Claims, not justly chargeable to any of the foregoing heads of Appropriation	5,000 00
For a Reserved Fund :—to be applied to such purposes as the City Council may hereafter deem proper	12,500 00
<i>And be it further ordained, That no excess in any of the respective Appropriations foregoing, shall be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, or paid by the Treasurer of the City and County, unless authorized by an Order of the City Council.</i>	
The aggregate Amount of Appropriations included in the foregoing order, is	\$510,800 00

Estimate of Ways and Means to meet the Expenditures of the City of Boston, and County of Suffolk, for the current financial year, which commenced on the first day of May, 1835, and will close on the thirtieth day of April, 1836.

Probable Income from the City Rents,	34,000 00
Interest on Bonds and Notes held by the City, and on deposits in Bank,	10,000 00
From the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers,	14,000 00
From the Health Department, including Quar- antine fees, Funeral fees, and sales of House Offal, and Street Dirt,	4,000 00
From Licenses for Public Exhibitions, &c.	500 00
From the County of Suffolk ; including Coun- ty Rents, civil and criminal costs, fines, fees, jury verdicts, licenses to Retailers, &c.	22,300 00
Outstanding Taxes, small debts, &c.	1,000 00
Making the estimated income of the City, in- dependent of Taxes,	85,800 00
Amount of Tax assessed, for the present financial year,	405,000 00
From which, deduct for probable abatements,	5,000 00
Leaving the net Income from the Tax of the year,	400,000 00
And making the total of Revenue, calculated upon for the financial year, 1835—36,	485,800 00
In addition to the above amount of Revenue, a Loan was authorized, by an order of the City Council, passed April 27th, 1835, to defray, in part, the expenses of the financial year 1835—36, amounting to	25,000 00
Making the total of WAYS AND MEANS for the current financial year,	510,800 00

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk.

The Common.

Fort Hill—and sundry lots of land adjoining.

Land on various Streets, formerly the Mill Pond.

Upland and Flats at the bottom of the Common, including the purchase from the former occupants of the Ropewalk Lands.

Lands on each side of the Neck; comprising about seven millions of square feet of Land, exclusive of Streets and Public Squares.

Two Malls on the Neck.

A lot of Land on Pleasant Street, occupied by the State for a Laboratory.

A lot of Land on the south side of the street leading from Washington Street to South Boston Bridge.

Land and Building on School Street, formerly occupied as an Engine House.

Engine Houses, and the Land on which they stand, in Milk, Salem, Mason, Leverett, and East Streets, Dock Square, Pemberton Hill, and at South Boston.

House and Land on Friend and Market Streets, for Engine House and Fire Hook and Ladder Company.

Four Burial Grounds in the City.

One do. on the Neck.

One do. South Boston.

One Tomb in Copp's Hill Burial Ground, being the particular property of the City.

Tomb in the South Burial Ground, with four apartments, for the interment of children.

One Tomb in the Granary Burial Ground.

Fourteen Tombs in the South Burial Ground.

One Tomb in the Chapel Burial Ground.

Faneuil Hall, with the Stores under, and the Land contiguous to the same.

The New Market House, east of Faneuil Hall.

The City Wharf, east of Faneuil Hall Market, leased at \$10,000 per annum.

Two Wharves on Lynn Street, purchased three years since, at \$49,000. One leased at \$2,500 per annum—the other occupied by the City, for landing Paving Stones, Gravel, &c.

The City Hall.

A Fish Stall at the north part of the City.

County Court House and Land, in School Street.

Court House and Prisons, in Leverett Street.

New Court House, and Land connected therewith, near Court Street.

House of Industry, House of Reformation, House of Correction, two Houses for Colored Poor, School House, Slaughter House, and other Out-buildings, and sixty-one acres of Land at South Boston;—together with the Stock on hand, the Furniture, the Farming Utensils, and various articles appertaining to the establishment.

Deer Island, and the Buildings thereon.

Hospital on Rainsford Island, built in 1819, and a Cottage for the Resident Physician, built in 1829.

Two Hay Scales and three City Pounds.

Ward Room and Cellar, in Ward No. 3, and about 1600 feet of Land contiguous thereto.

Stables on the Mill Pond.

Eliot School House in North Bennet street.

Wells do. in Blossom street.

Mayhew do. in Hawkins street.

Latin do. in School street.

Adams do. in Mason street.

Hancock do. in Hanover street.

Bowdoin do. in Derne street.

Boylston do. Fort Hill.

Hawes School House at South Boston.

Franklin School House in Washington street.

English High School House in Pinckney Street.

Old Franklin School House, now occupied as a Ward Room, Engine House, Watch House and Primary School House.

Smith School House, in Belknap Street, including the Grammar and Writing Departments, and two Primary Schools, for colored Children.

School House on the Western Avenue, occupied by a Primary School.

Primary School House and Land, in Castle street.
 Primary School House and Land, in South Street Court.
 Primary School House and Land, in South Margin Street.
 Primary School House and Land, in Dedham Street.
 Primary School House on the Neck Lands.
 Twenty Fire Engines, and one at the House of Industry.
 Hose Carriages, six or seven thousand feet of Hose, three
 hundred and ten pairs of Buckets, twenty Pump Hoses,
 Hose Screws, Caps, Trumpets, Badges, and various other
 implements, appertaining to the Fire Department.
 The Boat Massachusetts, with her three small boats, and
 other appurtenances, in the Quarantine service.
 Forty-three Horses, with Wagons, a Chaise, Carts, Har-
 nesses, &c. in the service of the city.
 Carriage for transportation of Paupers.
 Five Funeral Cars, with harnesses complete.
 Various public Wells and Pumps.
 About forty-four thousand feet of Common Sewers, laid by
 the City within the last twelve years, and now under the
 control of the City Government.
 Thirty-four Reservoirs constructed by the City, within the
 last eight years.
 Thirteen hundred and seventy Lamps, and various fixtures
 for the use of Gas.
 Market Scales, Weights, &c.

BONDS AND NOTES HELD BY THE CITY.

Notes received on account of the sale of the Alms House Estate, in Leverett Street, se- cured by mortgage	31,585 52
Notes received on account of sales of neck Lands	36,921 59
Various other bonds and notes, in the hands of the City Treasurer	1,454 71
Notes and Bonds transferred to the City Treas- ury, by the Committee on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market ;—amount remaining unpaid	10,742 57
Note received on account of a lot of land, or flats, near the Franklin School House	1,666 00
Notes received for sales of lands on Merchants' Row, Ann and Clinton Streets	15,652 55
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$98,022 94

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$98,022 94
Notes received on account of sale of land on the Mill Pond	2,793 58
Notes received for sales of lands and flats, near South Boston Bridge	1,163 47
Note received in part payment for a House on Fort Hill, heretofore occupied by the City as a Cholera Hospital	3,440 00
Making the whole Amount of Notes and Bonds held by the City, May 1st, 1835	\$105,419 99

STATEMENT OF THE FRANKLIN FUND.

Estimated amount of the Franklin Fund, as stated in the last Annual Report	20,551 91
Amount of increase, during the year, four and a half per cent.	924 84
Present value of the Fund	21,476 75
<i>Donation of Mrs. Joanna Brooker, and others to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, for the time being : the Interest of which is to be disposed of for the relief of Poor Widows, and Sick People, at their discretion.</i>	
One Note and Mortgage	1,166 66
One Note and Mortgage	1,503 39
12 Shares in the United States Bank	1,300 00
	\$3,970 05

The Interest on the above has been paid in equal proportions to the Aldermen, and by them distributed, agreeably to the wills of the donors.

Donation of Abiel Smith, Esq. to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, for the time being ; the Income of which is to be appropriated to the support of a School for the Instruction of People of Color in said town, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

20 Shares in the Newburyport Turnpike Road.

20 do. in the Second New-Hampshire Turnpike Road.

- 5 do. in the Rhode-Island Bridge Company.
- 1 Share in the Boston Theatre.
- 1 do. in the Boston Bath House.
- \$3986 67 Certificate of City 5 per cent. Stock.
- 5 Shares in Suffolk Bank.

Legacy of Rufus Webb, Esq. :—the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of Books, for the use of indigent Scholars belonging to the Writing Department of the Franklin School.

- 1 Certificate of City five per cent. Stock \$1,000 00
-

Donation of a number of Citizens, for the purpose of constituting a fund, the income of which is to be applied to the payment of Prizes to the most deserving Scholars in the Latin School.

- 1 Certificate of City five per cent. Stock \$1,050 00
-

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



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A. P. L. Bindery
APR 18 1912

